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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Crop Production

Release:
November 12, 1958
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

As of November 1, 1958

Corn is estimated at a record 3,786 million bushels, 3 percent more than October 1, 11 percent above 1957, and 20 percent above average.

Soybeans, a record crop estimated at 575 million bushels, is about the same as October 1, up 20 percent from 1957, and nearly double the 10-year average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at a record 639 million bushels, up 5 percent from October 1, 14 percent above 1957 and almost 4 times the 10-year average.

Rice is estimated at 47.7 million 100-pound bags, about the same as October 1, 10 percent above 1957, and 1 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 179 million hundredweight, up nearly 2 percent from October 1, 14 percent above 1957, and 18 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 125 million bushels, about the same as October 1, 5 percent above last year, and 15 percent above average.

Pecans are estimated at 158 million pounds, 7 percent below October 1, but 12 percent above last year, and 7 percent above average.

Cranberries are estimated at 1.1 million barrels, up 2 percent from October 1, 7 percent above 1957, and 18 percent above average.

Milk Production during October is estimated at 9,388 million pounds, about the same as 1957 but 8 percent above average.

Eggs laid during October are estimated at 4,810 million, up 5 percent from 1957 and 15 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (11-58)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thou.)		
		Average 1947-56	1957	Prelim. 1958 1/	Average 1947-56	1957	Prelim. 1958 1/
Corn, all	bu.	38.8	46.8	51.7	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,785,544
Wheat, all	"	17.7	21.7	27.0	1,116,216	947,102	1,449,498
Winter	"	18.9	22.4	28.1	849,604	707,201	1,170,768
All spring	"	14.6	19.9	23.2	266,611	239,901	278,730
Durum	"	11.9	17.4	22.8	29,904	39,680	22,053
Other spring	"	14.9	20.5	23.2	236,707	200,221	256,677
Oats	"	34.3	37.4	44.5	1,293,976	1,308,360	1,419,351
Barley	"	27.2	29.0	31.2	302,770	435,695	466,301
Rye	"	12.8	15.9	18.3	22,359	26,528	34,093
Flaxseed	"	9.0	5.3	10.2	41,170	25,754	39,969
Rice 100 lb.	bag	2/ 2,465	2/ 3,219	2/ 3,330	46,975	43,130	47,657
Sorghum grain	bu.	19.6	28.9	38.3	165,998	561,977	639,303
Cotton	bale	2/ 317	2/ 388	2/ 472	14,136	10,964	11,764
Hay, all	ton	1.42	1.65	1.65	105,094	121,402	120,374
Hay, wild	"	.80	.92	.89	11,087	11,313	10,641
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.27	2.23	46,887	69,092	66,400
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.49	1.54	27,055	22,087	23,849
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.16	1.28	5,768	4,852	5,434
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/ 1,088	2/ 1,157	2/ 1,241	16,825	15,771	18,786
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb.	bag	2/ 1,136	2/ 1,229	2/ 1,148	3,440	3,270	2,353
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.3	23.1	24.6	296,294	479,841	575,046
Peanuts 4/	lb.	870	970	1,228	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,885,525
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.						
Winter	"	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
Early spring	"	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
Late spring	"	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901
Early summer	"	82.0	89.7	105.3	9,920	9,047	11,006
Late summer	"	156.2	176.7	185.3	33,158	32,209	34,940
Fall	"	166.9	184.7	196.0	152,008	156,981	179,048
Total	"	153.6	173.3	179.4	228,615	239,539	260,579
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	54.7	63.3	64.1	19,772	18,053	18,074
Tobacco	lb.	1,315	1,479	1,621	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,764,197
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332
Sugar beets	"	15.3	17.7	17.1	11,770	15,497	15,186
Broomcorn	"	2/ 258	2/ 303	2/ 347	33	43	33
Hops	lb.	1,473	1,449	1,417	49,544	40,135	47,611
Pasture	pct.	6/ 69	6/ 82	6/ 84	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, winter early spring, late spring, and early summer potatoes, broomcorn, and hops are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-56. 6/ Condition November 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
		Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958 1/
Apples, Com'l. Crop	bu.	2/ 108,163	118,548	124,717
Peaches	"	2/ 62,974	2/ 62,335	71,618
Pears	"	2/29,828	31,676	28,983
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,931	2,599	2,932
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 217	240	186
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 210	2/ 190	117
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	953	1,050	1,127
Pecans	lb.	148,347	141,350	158,000

1/ Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
September	9,178	9,538	9,471	3,885	4,418	4,500
October	8,729	9,379	9,388	4,167	4,602	4,810
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	101,918	108,264	107,827	48,927	50,788	50,386

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	1958 percent of 1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	81,256	72,656	73,185	100.7
Wheat, all	63,672	43,664	53,650	122.9
Winter	45,196	31,613	41,618	131.6
All spring	18,477	12,051	12,032	99.8
Durum	2,409	2,281	968	42.4
Other spring	16,068	9,770	11,064	113.2
Oats	37,752	34,984	31,926	91.3
Barley	11,110	15,000	14,939	99.6
Rye	1,737	1,671	1,863	111.5
Flaxseed	4,621	4,864	3,918	80.6
Sorghum grain	8,382	19,475	16,681	85.7
Rice	1,911	1,340	1,431	106.8
Cotton	21,853	13,558	11,960	88.2
Hay, all	74,204	73,776	72,905	98.8
Hay, wild	13,796	12,358	11,988	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	21,809	30,487	29,817	97.8
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	19,217	14,872	15,486	104.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,489	4,182	4,258	101.8
Beans, dry edible	1,560	1,363	1,514	111.1
Peas, dry field	305	266	205	77.1
Soybeans for beans	14,557	20,738	23,367	112.7
Peanuts 2/	2,062	1,490	1,535	103.0
Potatoes: 3/				
Winter	24	44	34	77.3
Early spring	24	32	31	97.5
Late spring	197	174	181	104.2
Early summer	122	101	104	103.6
Late summer	214	182	189	103.5
Fall	912	850	914	107.5
Total	1,493	1,383	1,452	105.1
Sweetpotatoes 3/	362	285	282	98.9
Tobacco	1,634	1,122	1,088	97.0
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	317	277	284	102.6
Sugar beets	769	878	886	100.9
Broomcorn	253	283	189	67.0
Hops	34	28	34	121.3

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.
3/ Averages 1949-56.

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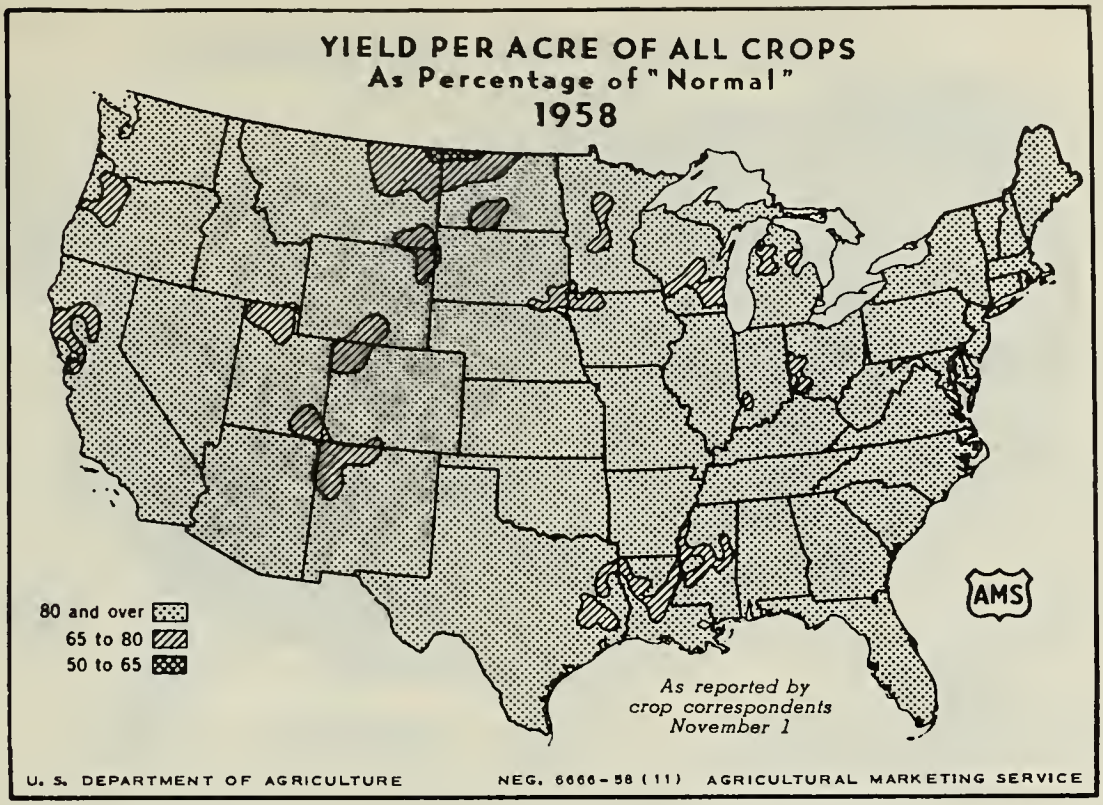
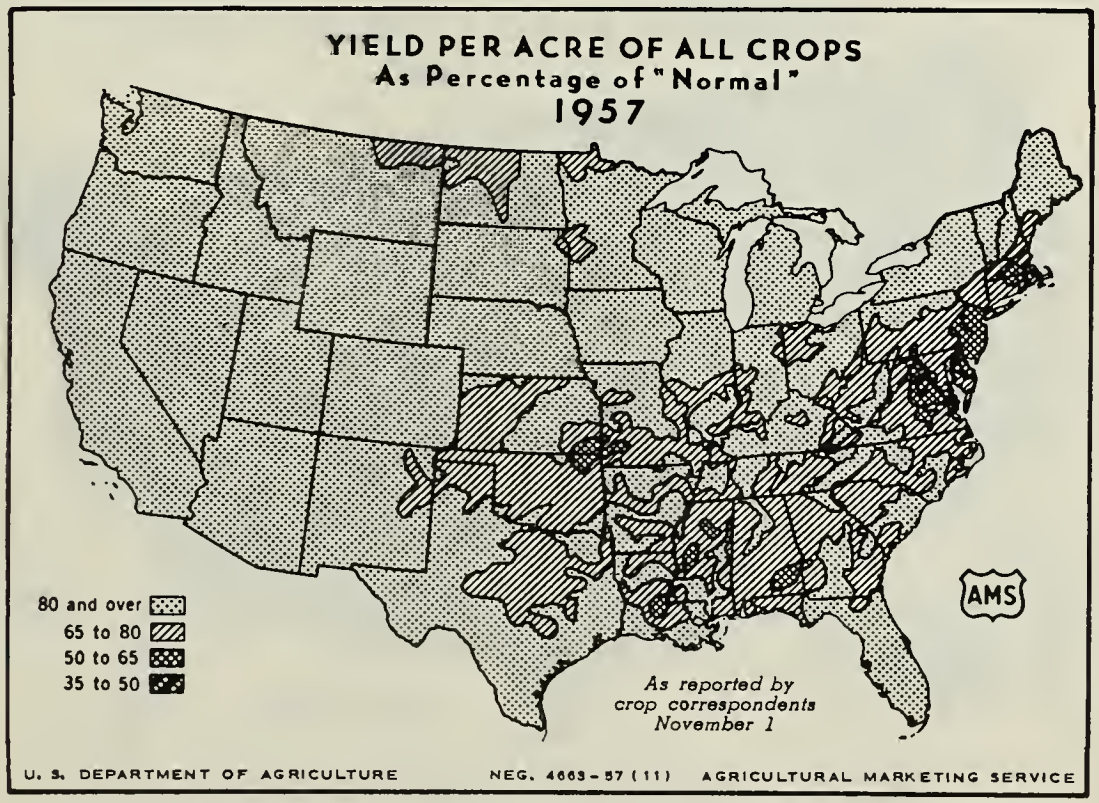

YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1958
80 and over
65 to 80
50 to 65
As reported by
crop correspondents
November 1
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6666-58 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1957
80 and over
65 to 80
50 to 65
35 to 50
As reported by
crop correspondents
November 1
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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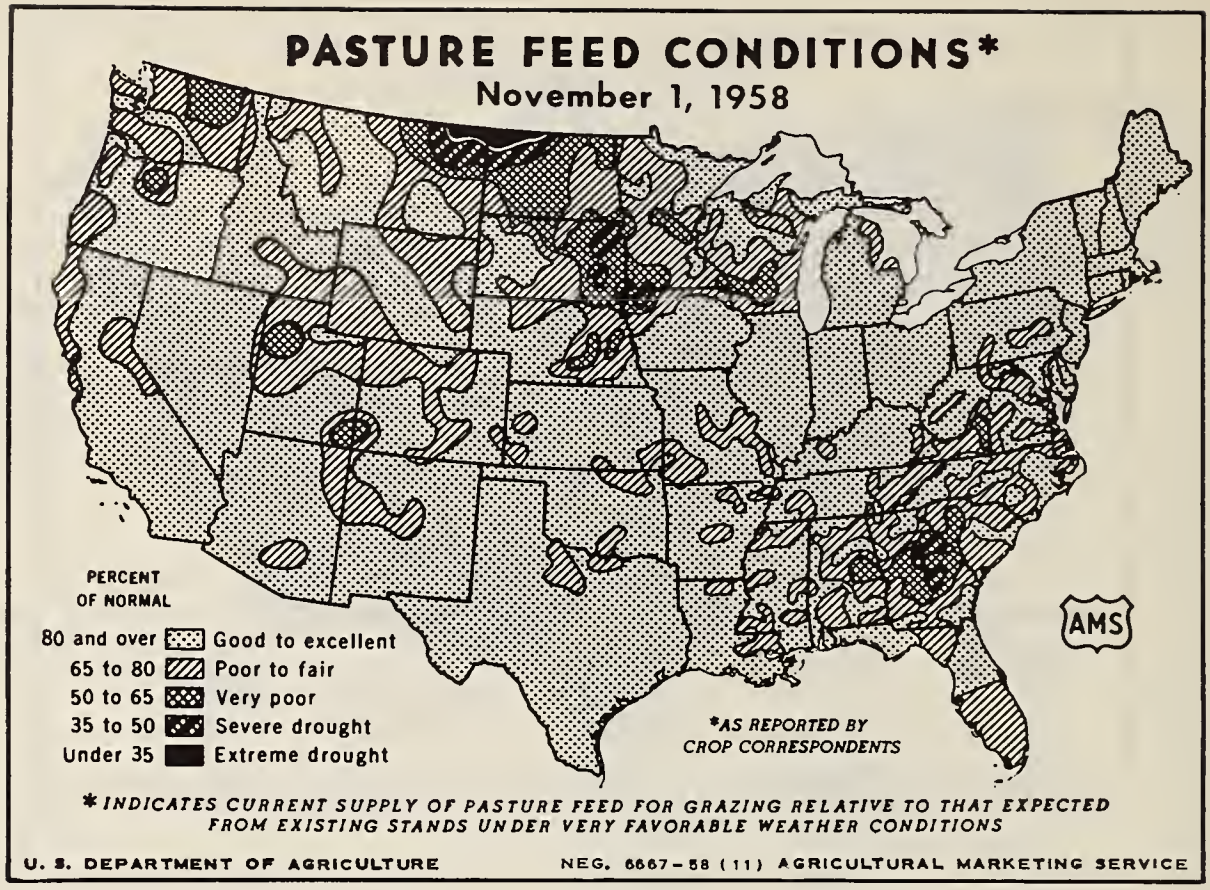
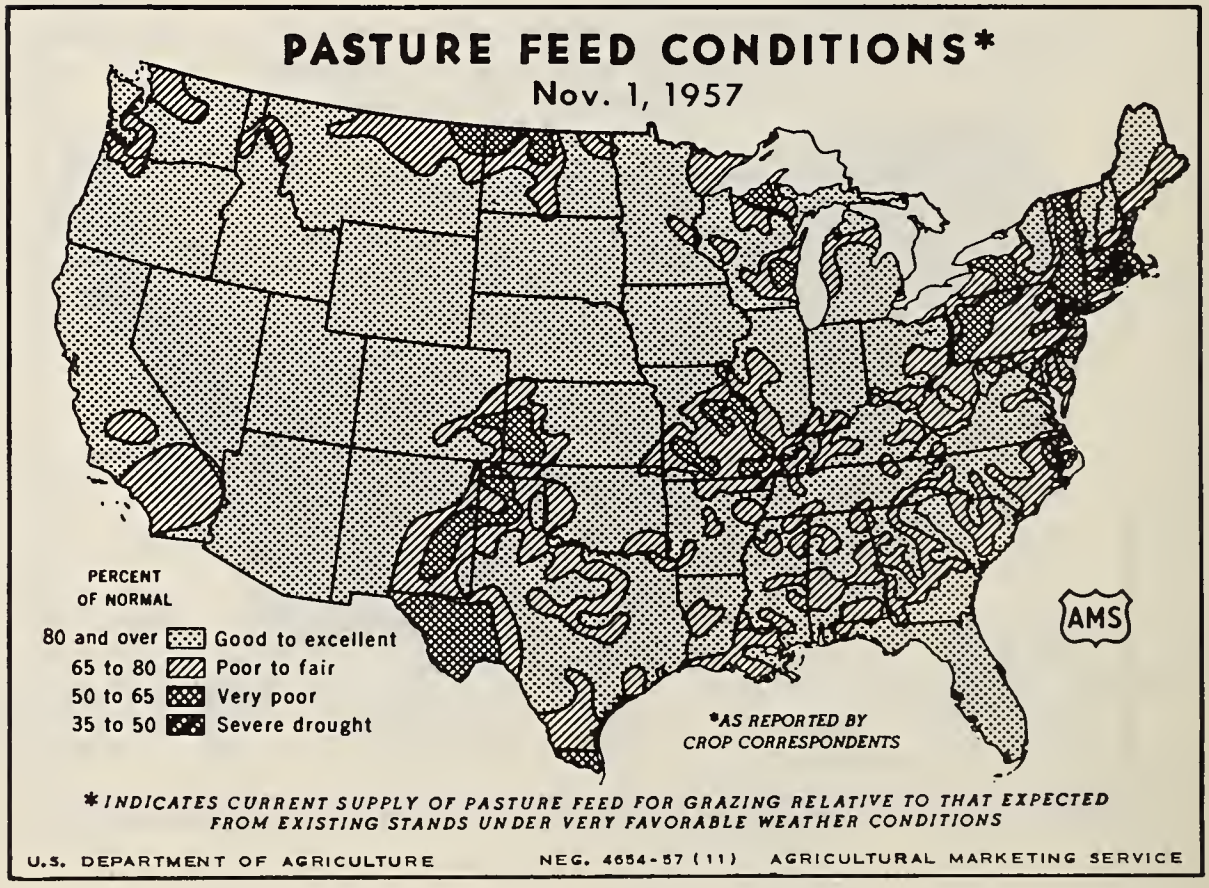

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
November 1, 1958
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6667-58 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Nov. 1, 1957
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
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*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
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*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4654-57 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1958

Harvest of late crops progressed swiftly under sunny October weather toward early finish of this record-breaking crop year. Harvest peak is now past in most States without unusual crop loss. Scarce rainfall in many Central and Western areas during October failed to balance soil moisture losses, which resulted in growth slowdown in pastures and fall seeded grains. Livestock continue to thrive on abundant field cleanup, record supplies of stored feed and forage, and much good fall pasturage in many sections.

Crops are much more completely out of the fields and in safe storage than at this time last year when October was wet and cool. In the North, the record soybean crop is virtually all harvested and corn picking is well past the half-way mark. Central plains grain sorghum matured and dried fast during October and farmers pushed combining, remembering last year's troubles with damp grain and soggy fields. Weather also aided cotton, rice and fruit harvests in widely separated places and helped peanut threshing and harvest of soybeans and corn in the South. Excessive rains in some southern and eastern Texas areas soaked fields and swelled streams to flood stage while dry weather in South Atlantic States slowed progress of fall seeded crops.

The general favorableness of 1958 crop outcome is clearly confirmed as the end of harvest nears. Maps on page 5 summarizing reporters' appraisals of yield of "all crops" in their localities show that high yields of record levels are general, and mediocre to poor outcome is limited to fewer and smaller areas than in most years. The yield per acre index representing all crops, based on November 1 estimates, now edges one point above the October level to 143-a sharp gain above last year's previous record 126. Production indexes based on November 1 estimates are: All crops, 118 (up 1 point from October); feed grains, 134; food grains, 117; hay and forage, 122; sugar crops, 123; oil crops, 183; cotton, 83; vegetables, 100; and tobacco, 87. Years 1947-49 equal 100.

Of the crops for which November 1 estimates are summarized in this report, slight to important gains over October 1 estimates are shown for cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum grain, dry beans, rice, peanuts, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, and fall market vegetables. Slight to moderate declines in estimates are shown for sweet potatoes, tobacco, apples, pears, and nut crops, with no change for sugarcane.

Corn and sorghum grain crops are making a strong early finish, helped by a warm dry fall. The record 3,786 million bushel corn crop generally has matured well and moved swiftly to cribs with much less prospect of storage difficulty, other than finding crib space, than faced the 1957 crop. Dry and weak-shanked ears in many western corn-belt fields dropped easily requiring careful picker management. Corn picking by November 1 was well past half-way stage in most corn-belt States and nearly three-fourths done in Illinois and Iowa. Yield levels were maintained or edged upward from the high October 1 level in most States. Sorghum grain outturn now estimated bulks even larger than last month with a record 639 million bushel crop being harvested in good condition. Combining on November 1 neared completion in the High Plains of Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma and had one-fourth or less to go in Kansas and Nebraska. The record corn and sorghum grain crops, plus record barley and above-average oats crops harvested earlier, add to a total feed grain production almost 11 percent above the 1957 previous record.

Soybeans, estimated at 575 million bushels, are now mainly harvested with 1958 standing out in total acreage, record yield per acre and earliness and favorableness of harvest. Cotton, important oil seed producer in addition to its versatile fiber, gained slightly in a record per acre yield prospects as 63 percent of the estimated crop was ginned by November 1, well ahead of last year's slow progress. With flaxseed estimates unchanged from last month, oilseed tonnage increased slightly from the October record level.

While 1958 crops were helped by dry harvest weather, winter wheat and other fall seedings throughout the Great Plains and some other areas began to look less outstanding than the lush growth of a year ago. Wheat in much of the High Plains of Texas and northward through Oklahoma and Kansas in early November needed more surface moisture to settle soil and anchor roots to withstand grazing and hold against high winds. The ugly word "drought", largely unused in 1958, pops up now and then. Most fields, however, have adequate subsoil moisture and good chances for quick winter wheat improvement if November precipitation is favorable. Although seedings in much of the West and parts of the Southeast need more rain, condition and prospects are generally good in New Mexico, Colorado, and most areas eastward from the Great Plains.

Pastures on November 1 continued to furnish much feed in most areas with reported condition averaging highest of record for the date. In North Atlantic States, excellent fall pastures have contrasted sharply with drought scarcity of last year, while most Mid-Atlantic, East North Central and South Central areas have better fall pastures than a year ago. Dry weather caused pasture declines in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Except for unusually good grazing in New Mexico and Arizona, grazing conditions in most Western States average less favorable than last November. The supply of hay and forage available for the fall and winter as viewed by reporters looks the most adequate in many years, with shortage likely in very few sections as compared with general abundance. Rapid harvest of feed grain crops, rice, peanuts, sugar beets, and other crops has released much field forage and clean-up for livestock under good grazing conditions. Winter grazing prospects in range areas declined during October. Moisture is badly needed over the entire Western region except in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico to soften cured feed, aid small grain pastures, and replenish stock water supplies.

October weather was exceptionally favorable for harvesting fall crops in most areas, although rain drenched southern Texas for the first half of the month and heavy rains fell over the middle and northern Atlantic coastal areas during the third week. By November 1, rice was nearly all combined. Flax was virtually all harvested from the latest areas of North Dakota. Only a few remnant fields of soybeans were left to combine in the "Soybelt", and progress in the southern areas varied from one-fourth to one-half completed. Picking of the dry corn moved rapidly in the corn belt and was one-half to over three-fourths finished by the month's end. In the Southeast, corn harvest was slow until cotton and peanuts were mostly harvested, but reached one-half to two-thirds finished by November 1.

Sorghum grain harvest was nearly finished on the Texas High Plains, speeding up in northwestern Oklahoma after freezes late in the month, three-fourths or more completed in the central Great Plains, and advancing rapidly in the Southwest. Peanuts were nearly all dug, except in Texas where damp, cloudy weather delayed harvest, with threshing progress varying from starting in Virginia and North Carolina to nearly finished in the Gulf Coastal area. Dry bean harvest was virtually finished in all areas, except New York, where wet weather delayed progress during the last half of October. Sugarbeet digging was finished in most northern sections and well advanced in other areas.

The fall potato crop, now largely dug, looks slightly larger than a month earlier after gains in estimates for Idaho, Colorado, Michigan, and Pennsylvania which more than offset a slight reduction for Maine. This year's crop exceeds 1957 by 14 percent with excellent distribution by areas. Late summer potato production was 8 percent above last year. The acreage of winter potatoes for 1959 harvest in Florida and California is expected to be 21 percent below 1958.

Fall vegetable production for fresh market is expected to exceed 1957 by 4 percent, with more cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, brocolli, and spinach than last fall. Considerably less celery is expected and also less Brussels sprouts, snap beans, peppers, and peas. Growth rates during the month were generally rapid. Vegetable tonnage for processing now looks 9 percent larger than last year from 7 percent less acreage. Most of the increase results from a sizable gain in tomato production.

Total tonnage of deciduous fruits is 4 percent greater than last year and 3 percent above average. The 1958 apple, grape, and peach crops are each larger than last year and above average. The other deciduous fruit crops produced a smaller tonnage than either 1957 or the 10-year average, while the cranberry crop is 7 percent larger than last year. Compared with last month, small declines in apple and pear estimates were about offset by an increase in grapes. Almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans are expected to total 2 percent more tonnage than in 1957 but 2 percent below average, following a moderate decline from October estimates.

The 1958-59 citrus crop is expected to be 7 percent greater than last year and 5 percent above average. Compared with last year, more oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons are expected but there will be fewer limes and tangelos.

Milk production in October responded to good pastures and heavy feeding, with new record levels of production per cow in most States and total monthly production slightly above October 1957. Since April, milk production in previous months held at or slightly below the 1957 level. Of the five leading October milk producing States--Wisconsin, New York, California, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania--two States, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, set new production records for the month.

Egg production in October gained from record high laying rates for the month with a resulting total production 5 percent above October of last year. All regions reached record October laying rates and all exceeded October 1957 production except the North Atlantic which matched last year. On November 1, the number of layers in the Nation's flocks was about the same as a year earlier. Laying rates, however, continue to advance. Just to be average for the Nation during the first 10 months of 1958, a layer had to produce 170 eggs, 2 more than in these months last year. Increased November 1 rates over last year in all parts of the country resulted from a higher percentage of pullets in the laying flock, improvement in laying strains and management, and very favorable weather.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-58 (1947-49=100)

Year	Feed grains	Hay & Forage	Food grains	Vege-tables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	All crops 1/
1949	103	97	89	99	95	113	97	100	101
1950	104	106	83	98	117	70	101	116	97
1951	97	111	82	92	92	106	115	106	99
1952	102	107	105	92	95	106	112	104	103
1953	101	110	96	96	105	115	103	102	103
1954	106	109	85	94	117	96	110	116	101
1955	112	116	80	96	107	103	109	128	105
1956	112	110	84	101	107	93	107	152	106
1957 2/	121	126	79	96	126	77	83	147	106
1958 3/	134	122	117	100	123	83	87	184	118

1/ Includes fruits and nuts and some other crops not in the separate groups shown. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

CORN: The production of all corn is forecast at 3,786 million bushels--- up 3 percent from last month, 11 percent above last year, and 20 percent above average. Of the all corn production, 3,410 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain, about the same proportion as last year and the average. The yield of all corn, 51.7 bushels per acre harvested, is well above the previous record of 46.8 last year and a third above the 38.8 bushel average. This new high yield reflects the generally excellent moisture conditions during the growing period, dry harvest weather, and the upward trend in yields due to improved cultural practices. October weather was generally favorable for picking the crop. By November 4, harvest was far more advanced than at the same date last year but near the average.

In the Corn Belt, production is indicated at 2,950 million bushels or 7 percent above last year. The yield per harvested acre of 56.2 bushels for the area is well above the previous record of 53.1 last year. Harvest in the Corn Belt was nearly two-thirds completed by November 4, about average for the date, but far ahead of the slow progress a year ago. In general, harvest has progressed as fast as has been considered safe for storage of the crop. However in many cases harvest has been limited to mornings to reduce harvesting loss because of dry, brittle stalks. Average moisture content of corn in Iowa fields on October 10 was 24.0 percent compared with 27.6 the same date last year and 24.5 the average. About 70 percent was harvested by November 4, a little ahead of average. About three-fourths of the Illinois crop was harvested by November 4 or about average. The crop is generally of high quality without excessive moisture. In Minnesota

about three-fifths was harvested by early November as October weather was nearly ideal for picking. In Ohio many lowland yields were poor because of early flooding but outturn was excellent on well drained acreage. Summer drought held yields below last year in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin but yields are sharply above the past records in Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

In the North Atlantic area, rains delayed picking during the last half of October and by early November much of the crop was still too high in moisture for safe storage. In the South Atlantic area, harvest was from one-half to two-thirds completed by early November. Yield is at a record level in all States in the area. In the South Central area, harvest is also well advanced with record yield prospects in nearly all States. Also in the West, a majority of the States post new highs as irrigation water was generally ample for the crop.

SOYBEANS: Harvest of the Nation's largest soybean crop, estimated at 575 million bushels, is nearing completion. The current estimate is up only slightly from a month ago, but is about one-fifth above last year, the previous high, and nearly double the 10-year average. This bumper crop is the result of both an all-time high harvested acreage and a record yield per acre. The United States indicated yield of 24.6 bushels per acre compares with 23.1 bushels last year, the previous record, and with the 10-year average of 20.3 bushels per acre.

The harvesting season has been extremely favorable for soybeans, and combining was practically completed over most of the main soybean area by November 1. In the South and Southeast where soybeans are generally harvested later than in the North, combining was well advanced by early November. This was in sharp contrast to last year when harvest was seriously delayed by wet weather.

In the North Central States, the major producing area, yields are generally at record or near record levels except in the northwestern corner of the area. Minnesota and especially the Dakotas were hit by dry weather which caused considerable damage. Yields in these States are all lower than last year. The Illinois yield of 28.5 bushels per acre equals the record set in 1956. Record yields are reported for Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, while the Iowa yield is only one-half bushel less than the record. Harvest for the whole area is nearly completed as a result of excellent weather, well ahead of both last year and average.

Production prospects in the South Atlantic and South Central areas show a slight increase over the favorable indications of a month ago. Harvesting in these areas is later than in the Northern States but is making good progress under favorable weather conditions. In the South Atlantic area, dry weather late in the season reduced yields in South Carolina and Georgia but these losses were more than offset by gains in Virginia and North Carolina; other States in the area showed no change. Only Oklahoma, in the South Central area, reported a decline from a month ago. Increases were indicated for Kentucky, Alabama, and Louisiana while no change was reported in the favorable prospects in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

SORGHUM GRAIN: The crop of sorghum grain is estimated at a record high of 639 million bushels--14 percent above the previous record last season and almost 4 times the 10-year average production of 166 million bushels. Prospects as a whole continued to improve during October and the estimate is 5 percent above the October 1 forecast. Growing conditions have been exceptionally favorable in nearly all sorghum areas during most of the season. Increased use of high-yielding hybrid seed has also been a factor in promoting high yields.

Most of the crop was mature before killing frosts occurred although some late plantings in the North Central States were damaged by freezes in October More than three-fourths of the crop was harvested by November 1 which is a little earlier than usual. Last year, harvest was delayed by unusually wet weather in October and November in the Central States.

Texas expects 276 million bushels which is 16 percent above last year and almost 3 times average. The sorghum areas had frost by November 1 but the sorghum was mature before the freezes occurred. Kansas experienced a freeze on October 1 which damaged considerable sorghum but the average yield and production of grain is still the highest of record. Much of the frosted sorghum will be harvested for forage.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts from the acreage utilized for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,886 million pounds, up 2 percent from the October 1 forecast as improved yield prospects in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas overshadowed a slightly lower yield estimate for Oklahoma. A crop of 1,886 million pounds would be 30 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above the 10-year average of 1,717 million pounds. Record yields per acre are in prospect for North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The estimated yield of 1,228 pounds for the United States is 67 pounds above the previous record set in 1956.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, rainy weather at the beginning, middle, and end of October delayed digging and picking to some extent, but weather between these rainy periods was excellent for harvesting and by month's end digging was practically completed. Some artificially dried peanuts have been moving to mills since mid-October and field dried peanuts began moving the last week of October. The estimated production of 565 million pounds for this area is up about 4 percent from last month's estimate and is 7 percent above last year.

In the Southeastern area, the crop was dug and threshed under unusually favorable circumstances. Rainy weather delayed harvest of some late Runner fields, but damage was slight and quality of the crop, judged from early samples, was excellent. In Georgia, it is estimated that 95 percent of the crop had been threshed by November 1 this year, compared with about 86 percent last year. The estimated production of 907 million pounds for the area is 37 percent larger than last year and 2 percent above average. Record yields are estimated for Georgia, Florida and Alabama, with South Carolina equaling the previous record set in 1956.

Prospects in the Southwestern area are up only slightly from a month ago, as a lower estimate for Oklahoma tended to offset higher estimated yields for Texas and New Mexico. Digging and curing operations were halted several times during the month by rainy weather but harvesting progressed rapidly during the favorable periods. The area south of San Antonio, Texas, was still in need of dry weather at the end of October to enable harvest to be resumed. In Oklahoma, yields in Caddo County were variable, with excellent yields being reported along with some disappointing ones. Digging in Oklahoma was practically completed by November 1 with probably 80-85 percent of the crop harvested. The North Texas area was about three-fourths dug with rainy, cloudy weather again hampering harvest at the end of October. The production of 414 million pounds for this area is 60 percent above last year's production which was curtailed by unfavorable harvesting conditions. As is the case in other areas, this year's production is also above average - 26 percent over the 10-year average of 328 million pounds.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 18,786,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is only a slight change from the October 1 forecast but is 19 percent above last year's production and 12 percent above the 10-year average. The U. S. yield of 1,241 pounds per acre is a record and compares with 1,157 pounds last year and the average of 1,088 pounds per acre (cleaned basis). The previous record was 1,210 pounds per acre produced in 1956.

A small decrease in production is reported in the Northeast bean area. Maine and Michigan show no change from a month ago, while a slight drop is expected in New York. Wet weather in New York during the last half of October delayed harvest there and a considerable part of the Red Kidneys still remained to be harvested at the end of October. The Michigan harvest was completed under favorable weather conditions and yields turned out about as expected.

In the Northwest area, a substantial increase in Wyoming and a small increase in Washington more than offset a drop in Nebraska. Idaho and Montana show no change from a month ago. The crop in the area is mostly all harvested and the quality is generally good.

In the Pinto area, the Colorado crop is down slightly from a month ago; irrigated yields turned out a little higher than expected but on the larger non-irrigated acreage yields are moderately lower. Harvest weather was almost ideal for beans although in a few instances conditions were too dry resulting in undue shatter.

California production shows no change from a month ago. Harvesting of both Large and Baby Limas is nearly completed. Cleaning loss of Baby Limas is heavy because of the many small beans. The overall yield of "other" dry beans shows no change from a month ago but yields of some kinds are disappointing, especially for Pinks, Small Reds and Red Kidneys. Yields of Blackeyes and Small Whites are good. Harvesting is nearly finished in all areas.

RICE: The rice crop is estimated at 47.7 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is slightly higher than the October 1 forecast and 10 percent above the relatively small crop produced last year. The 3,330-pound yield per acre is 111 pounds above the previous record established last year and a third above average. During October prospective yields improved in Mississippi but remained unchanged in all other States.

In the Southern Area--Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas--a crop of 36.0 million bags is estimated, compared with 33.9 million bags last year. Record-equalling yields are estimated in Louisiana and Texas while yields in Arkansas and Missouri are second only to last year's record. The Mississippi yield is estimated below the high level of recent years but above average. Heavy applications of fertilizer and favorable growing weather resulted in a bountiful crop over most of the Southern Area. Heavy and persistent rains during September stalled harvest operations and caused considerable lodging of rice in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. However, weather conditions were favorable during October and rapid progress was made in harvesting. Harvest is about complete in Louisiana and Texas and nearing completion in Mississippi and Arkansas.

In California, expected production is 11.6 million bags, unchanged from October 1 but 25 percent above the relatively small crop produced last year. The indicated yield of 4,500 pounds per acre is 300 pounds above the previous record established in 1956. Stands were heavy and the large, well filled heads resulted in considerable lodging. However, very favorable weather provided excellent field conditions for combining and harvest is nearly complete.

APPLES: The November 1 estimate of the commercial apple crop is 124.7 million bushels, 5 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. Compared with last month, the estimated production is down approximately 600,000 bushels, principally in the Appalachian States and the Pacific Northwest. Production in the Eastern States is expected to total 56.1 million bushels, 45 percent of the U. S. total, compared with 41 percent last year, and an average of 44 percent. In the Central States, production is expected to be 18 percent of the National total compared with 17 percent last year, and in the Western States 37 percent compared with 42 percent in 1957.

In both New England and New York, harvest was later than usual. Scattered heavy rains and strong winds during October interfered with apple harvest in New York. On November 1 some Romes, Golden Delicious, and Northern Spy remained unharvested. Except for a few Romes, New Jersey had completed harvest by the end of October. Color and quality have been exceptionally good on late varieties. Pennsylvania's apples sized well and in general showed good color although the northwestern part of the State did not have good coloring weather until after October 1. Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia growers had finished picking most apples by November 1 with the crop picking out less than expected a couple of months ago.

Production in the Central States is expected to total 22.6 million bushels, 10 percent above last year, and 15 percent above average. Rome and Stayman varieties in Ohio required some additional sizing and color as of November 1. In Illinois, 48 percent of the crop graded No. 1 compared with 44 percent in 1957. The pick-out for McIntosh and Northern Spy in Michigan was well above grower expectations. Delicious and Jonathans were also better than expected. A shortage of crates retarded harvest in many areas of Michigan.

In the Western States, total production is estimated at 46.1 million bushels, 6 percent less than last year, but 12 percent above average. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho the crop is not turning out as high as indicated a month ago. In Washington, growers report that hot weather prevented apples from sizing properly. There was also some loss from heavy winds late in the harvest season. Washington has experienced considerable cullage because of poor color and overmaturity, but in general, apples are of good quality. Idaho expects to complete harvest of the late varieties by November 10. California had finished harvest in all except the mountain areas by November 1. Orchards have been picked clean with fruit on the ground picked up and used for processing.

PEARS: The November 1 total pear estimate of nearly 29.0 million bushels is practically the same as a month ago, 9 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. Harvest was virtually complete in all States by November 1. The principal change from October 1 was in the State of Washington where winter pears picked out below earlier expectations. Production of fall and winter varieties for the three Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 6,017,000 bushels (149,000 tons), 19 percent less than last year and 11 percent below average.

GRAPES: Grape production is estimated at 2,932,470 tons, 13 percent above last year. The West, which produced 93 percent of this year's crop, expects a total production of 2,717,500 tons, 11 percent above last year. Most of the expected increase is in the California raisin varieties. California's total production is estimated at 2,655,000 tons, which compares with 2,382,000 tons produced in 1957. The current estimates by kinds are as follows: Wine varieties, 580,000 tons, 8 percent higher than last year; table varieties, 475,000 tons, an increase of 1,000 tons; and raisin varieties, 1,600,000 tons, 17 percent higher than 1957.

Production in the four-State region of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan is estimated at 190,000 tons, 4 percent above last month, and 32 percent above 1957. In New York, harvest was expected to be completed during the first week of November. Warm weather brought the Pennsylvania grapes along to a fine finish, but harvest has been delayed in Ohio by cool weather and poor color.

In California, there were some problems with color of table grapes. Emperors are nearly all harvested but coloring is not very good because of warm fall weather. The Tokays turned out much better than last year. The harvest of wine grapes is about completed and only minor damage occurred from sunburn. Raisin grapes had nearly ideal growing weather in most areas, and late harvest grapes had large bunches and high sugar content.

The Washington grape crop is estimated at 56,000 tons, 12 percent above last year. Harvest was completed by the first of November. Fruit quality was excellent and berries were of good size with desired sugar content.

CITRUS: The November 1 estimate of the 1958-59 crop of Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties of oranges for the United States is 66.1 million boxes, 3 percent above last year, 8 percent below the pre-freeze crop of 1956-57, and 10 percent above average. Prospects are up about 2 percent from a month ago with increases in California and Louisiana more than offsetting a decline in Arizona. The estimate for Florida Temple oranges (included in Early and Midseason) is unchanged from last month at 1.8 million boxes.

The indicated production for Valencias in Florida is also unchanged from October 1 at 34.0 million boxes, 14 percent above last year and 3 percent above average but 12 percent below 1956-57. With improved prospects in Arizona, prospective Valencia production for Arizona and Texas combined is 1.0 million boxes, about one-fourth less than last year. The first forecast of the California Valencia crop will be made in December.

Prospective production of Florida tangerines is 4.0 million boxes, nearly double last year's short crop but 15 percent below average.

Prospective grapefruit production (not including the California "Other" crop) is likewise unchanged from a month ago in all States. The estimated 41.0 million boxes is 7 percent above last year but 5 percent below 1956-57 and 6 percent below average. In Florida, prospects for "Seedless" varieties are not as good as for "Other" varieties when compared with the pre-freeze 1956-57 level of production.

The first estimate of the 1958-59 California lemon crop is 16,500,000 boxes compared with 16,000,000 boxes last year and an average of 13,266,000. Warm dry weather has been generally favorable for blooming, setting, and growth of small fruit, although there has been some trouble from sunburn. The sunburn damage may result in shedding of small lemons and some lowering of grade on mature fruit with a consequent increase in diversion to processing outlets. Picking of lemons is now at a seasonal low with a large part of the fruit coming from desert areas and other warm locations.

The Florida lime crop was cut sharply by the freezes of last winter. Production is now estimated at 180,000 boxes, less than half the pre-freeze level and the smallest since 1947-48. The tangelo crop in that State is estimated at 320,000 boxes compared with 350,000 boxes last year.

Florida citrus trees benefited greatly from increased rainfall in late October and early November. Maturity of fruit is apparently still about 3 weeks behind last year and 2 weeks later than normal. Warm weather, as well as late maturity, has contributed to less than normal coloring. As a result, harvest and movement of oranges and grapefruit to November 1 was very light. Virtually no tangerines or tangelos had been shipped before November 1.

Harvest of Navels has begun in Central California but lack of color is limiting general harvest. Size is reported better in Southern California than in the Central counties with a normal amount of splitting in all districts. Condition of Valencias continues good with trees in some districts showing good color and a considerable amount of new growth. Dry, hot weather has necessitated continued irrigation in all districts. Little of the Desert Valley grapefruit crop is expected to be harvested until late December or early January. Arizona Navels are reported sizing very well, but with the rapid growth there is considerable splitting.

In Texas, citrus harvest was slowed by heavy rains the first three weeks of October. The excessive moisture is also causing some splitting of fruit, particularly oranges. However, growth has been rapid and fruit sizes are expected to be exceptionally large. Growers have had some difficulty in controlling rust mite, but fruit generally is expected to be of very good quality. Although the Louisiana crop is about two weeks late, it is mostly in good condition. Recent cool weather has hastened ripening, and loss from splitting--as a result of excessive September rains--is expected to be light.

PRUNES: Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 110,000 tons (dried basis), one-third less than last year and the 10-year average. Dried production for Oregon and California was 110,550 tons, 34 percent below last year. All prune production in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 50,000 tons (fresh basis), 31 percent less than 1957. Preliminary 1958 utilization estimates for these three States on a fresh basis (percent change from last year in parenthesis) are as follows: sold fresh 32,500 tons, (down 15 percent); canned 12,675 tons, (down 16 percent); frozen 200 tons, (down 71 percent); dried 2,325 tons, (down 77 percent); and farm use 2,300 tons, (down 30 percent).

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 1,127,000 barrels, 7 percent greater than in 1957 and 18 percent above average. The bulk of the crop showed large-sized berries and good color. Massachusetts growers completed harvest during October under favorable weather conditions, with only the usual light amount of frost damage occurring. Shrinkage from screening appears lighter than usual. In New Jersey, a few growers were still harvesting cranberries on November 1. Loss from freezing during the harvest season was light this year. Most of Wisconsin's cranberries were harvested by the last week in October. In Washington, only a few bogs remained to be harvested on November 1. Only in Oregon was there adverse weather at harvest time. Hot weather at the start of the harvest season resulted in some sun scald. Because the berries were slow to color, harvest was later than had been expected.

PECANS: U. S. pecan prospects declined nearly 7 percent during October, with reductions occurring in all pecan States except the Carolinas, Florida, and New Mexico.

The estimated production of 158 million pounds is 12 percent above 1957 and 7 percent above average. Of the total production this year, 82,100,000 pounds or 52 percent will be improved varieties. This compares with 24 percent last year and a 10-year average of 47 percent for improved varieties. Georgia is expecting a light Stuart crop, while Mississippi is expecting a fairly good crop.

In Arkansas, improved varieties appear to be doing better than seedling varieties. Harvest is underway in all States. In Texas, wet weather delayed maturity of the crop and harvest is later than usual. In the States from Georgia to Louisiana, the crop is spotty and quality is poor, while in some counties of Arkansas, the crop is a near failure bacause of excessive rains at blooming time. The Oklahoma crop is light, but the nuts are of good size and quality. In the Carolinas, a fair to good quality of nuts is expected. Damage from Hurricane Helene was quite severe in about 7 counties along the southeastern coast of North Carolina, but a good crop is still expected in the important producing counties outside the storm damage area.

ALMONDS: With harvest of the California almond crop now complete, production is estimated at 20,000 tons, 47 percent below last year and approximately one-half of the 10-year average. Mission, Jordanola, and Peerless varieties have picked out better than expected, but the major varieties such as Nonpareil, Ne Plus, and Drake have turned out poorer than expected early in the season. The San Joaquin Valley had a better crop than the important Sacramento Valley area.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,150 tons, 43 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. A high percentage of the filberts ran to large size which meant fewer Jumbo and medium sizes. The 1958 crop had more blanks than the 1957 crop, apparently as the result of Brown-stain. Growers have had ideal weather for harvesting the crop.

WALNUTS: Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 84,500 tons, 27 percent more than last year and 15 percent above average. In California, harvest is nearly complete. Processor receipts to date indicate sizes are larger than average. Shells are light weight. In Oregon, estimated production declined from a month ago because of a heavy drop of poor quality nuts that began the last week of September. Most of such nuts were cleared out or turned under before tha main drop occurred. As a result growers have high quality walnuts. Oregon nuts have thin shells this year but sizes are smaller than usual.

FIGS: Harvest of California figs is complete and deliveries of dried figs to packers was more than half complete by November 1. A large part of the Black Mission crop was sold to processors for juice.

AVOCADOS: Unsettled weather during pollination resulted in a light set from the earliest bloom of Fuerte avocados in California. The new crop is slow in reaching maturity. The volume of Fuertes on the market is expected to be limited until late November or early December when more of the crop will mature. At present only selective picking of Fuertes is being made.

OLIVES: In the Sacramento Valley of California, most of the Sevillano olives have been harvested. The crop turned out lighter than expected, but there was only a light grade-out of fruit below canning sizes. In the San Joaquin Valley, where Manzanillo is the major variety, much of the fruit is too small for canning. Missions in the Oroville district also show many small sizes. It appears that there will be a large pack of olives but the distribution of sizes by varieties will be out of balance. The "Queen" varieties, such as the Sevillano, run heavy to Giant, Jumbo, and Colossal sizes while the Manzanillo and Mission varieties do not have enough Large, Extra Large, and Mammoth sizes. Harvest of olives for oil is expected to commence about mid-December and extend into late February or early March.

A preliminary estimate of the 1958 crop will be published in the Annual Crop Summary, December 17, 1958. Revised production for the 1957 crop is 37,000 tons as published in the October 1, 1958 Crop Production. Revised utilization of the 1957 crop is as follows: Fresh sales, 300 tons; crushed for oil, 3,100 tons; canned, 25,900 tons; other processing, 7,500 tons; total sales, 36,800 tons; home use, 200 tons.

POTATOES: The 1958 production of fall potatoes is placed at 179,048,000 hundred-weight, 2 percent above the October 1 forecast, 14 percent above the 1957 production, and 18 percent above average. Larger production than was expected a month ago was largely accounted for by higher yields in Idaho, Colorado, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Maine showed a slight reduction from the October 1 figure. Weather conditions during October were very favorable for harvest in most areas except in Upstate New York and digging was completed or well ahead of schedule by November 1. In Upstate New York, wet conditions have retarded digging. Potatoes generally went into storage in good condition.

The 1958 crop is well distributed by areas. Production in the 8 eastern States is placed at 65,350,000 hundredweight, 7 percent above the 1957 crop and 5 percent above average. In the 9 central States, the estimate is 43,203,000, 32 percent above the relatively short crop in 1957 and 10 percent above average. Production in the 9 western States is at a record high of 70,495,000 hundredweight, 11 percent above the 1957 crop and 39 percent above average.

Harvest in Maine and other New England States was virtually completed by the first week of November. Wet weather in Upstate New York during the last half of October has been unfavorable for the completion of harvest, especially potatoes in muck. Harvest on Long Island made reasonably good progress during October, with 5 to 10 percent of the crop still to be harvested on November 1. Movement to market continues well below last year's level but movement into storage has been heavy. Harvest of potatoes in Pennsylvania was about completed on November 1. Yields within areas and even within the same field varied considerably.

In the 9 central fall producing States, harvest was virtually completed by the first of November. Generally the quality of potatoes in storage is good.

In Idaho, no killing frosts, except in high valleys, occurred before October 20, about one month later than usual. The lateness of the killing frosts added tonnage to the crop. Practically all of the acreage was harvested by November 1. Quality of the crop is indicated to be below the last two years and the average but above the 1951 crop.

Harvest in Colorado was completed by mid-October, about a week ahead of usual. Quality is excellent, although some large sizes have growth cracks. Harvest in Washington and Oregon was about finished on November 1 and, in California, the fall crop was harvested except for acreage in Monterey and San Joaquin Counties. In these two counties, fall crop potatoes are normally stored in the ground and this year, because of the slow movement of the late summer crop, virturally no fall acreage has been dug to date.

The production of late summer potatoes was 34,940,000 hundredweight, 8 percent above the 1957 crop and 5 percent above average. Harvest of the late summer crop was completed by November 1. Production estimates in 1958 of the other seasonal groups, with the 1957 figure in parenthesis, are as follows: Winter, 4780,000 hundredweight (6,790,000); early spring, 3,904,000 hundredweight (4,408,000); late spring, 26,901,000 hundredweight (30,104,000); and early summer, 11,006,000 hundredweight (9,047,000).

Acreage of winter potatoes for 1959 harvest in Florida and California is estimated at 27,000 acres. This is 21 percent below the 1958 harvested acreage but 12 percent above average. The 12,700 acres in Florida is 2 percent below the 1958 crop. In 1958, 24 percent of the planted acreage was abandoned because of the freezes in December 1957 and early 1958. The winter crop in the Everglades of Florida is growing nicely. At Fort Myers, much of the earlier plantings will have to be replanted due to the extremely heavy rains during the week ending October 24. In Dade County, plantings started the last week of October. The acreage in California for harvest is down about one-third from a year earlier. Poor market conditions during the late spring crop and unusually warm weather during the planting period contributed mostly to the acreage reduction.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1958 sweetpotato production is placed at 18,074,000 hundredweight, slightly above the 1957 crop but 9 percent below the 1949-1956 average. The estimate is 1 percent below the October 1 forecast. The 1958 yield of 64.1 hundredweight per acre is the highest of record, 0.8 hundredweight above the 1957 crop, the previous high.

At the end of October, many New Jersey growers had finished digging, with most others expected to finish by November 10. Most growers have been selling mediums and #2's to processors and storing top quality sweetpotatoes for later sales. Virginia harvest is complete on the Eastern Shores with the exception of a few late fields in Accomack County. Digging in other Virginia areas is not as far advanced. Digging has processed satisfactorily in North Carolina. South Carolina reports harvest well advanced with near ideal weather. Georgia harvest is complete, with the possible exception of small acreage in northern areas. Quality of this year's crop in Georgia has been generally good. In Louisiana, diggings of April and May plantings were practically complete but harvest of June plantings have been delayed to allow for increased sizing; about two-thirds of the crop has already been harvested. In spite of a wet season, fair to good yields in Louisiana are indicated. Oklahoma reports a good set of tubers, better than usual sizing, and good quality sweetpotatoes this year. Texas indicated about three-fourths of their crop harvested with good yields. Harvest in California is nearing completion in all areas.

TOBACCO: Indications as of November 1 point to a production of 1,764 million pounds of all types of tobacco. At this level, the crop would be about 6 percent above production in 1957 but about 17 percent below the 1947-56 average. An average yield of 1,621 pounds per acre is indicated, which, if realized, would be the highest of record. Conditions during October continued generally favorable for curing and preparing the leaf for market.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,080 million pounds is nearly 1 percent below the October 1 forecast, about 11 percent above production in 1957, and 18 percent below the 10-year average. An appraisal of marketing data through October 31 and reports from growers indicate that the type 11 yield in North Carolina is slightly lower than estimated a month ago. Growing conditions over the bright leaf belt this season were exceptionally good for the most part and, at 1,679 pounds per acre, the expected average yield of the total flue-cured crop is above any previous year. Marketing of the crop was nearing completion at the end of October, with only a few million pounds of type 12 and about a fourth of the type 11 crop remaining to be sold.

Burley prospects of 487 million pounds are barely higher than a month ago. If current expectations materialize, production this year will be about a million pounds less than last year, about 13 percent below the 10-year average and, excepting 1955 and 1947, the smallest crop in 15 years. Weather conditions since cutting have been generally favorable for curing. At present, farmers are busy stripping and grading the crop in preparation for the auctions which are scheduled to start November 24.

Maryland, type 32, prospects are placed at 32.4 million pounds. The current estimate compares with the 10-year average production of 38.8 million pounds. Harvesting this season was completed under ideal weather conditions and some farmers have already started stripping.

Expectations from the fire-cured crop, at 45.5 million pounds, are a little higher than on October 1. The estimate is now about 10 percent below 1957 production, 31 percent below average, and represents the smallest crop of records dating from 1919.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is estimated at 21.7 million pounds. Production at this level is 4 percent below 1957, 34 percent below average and the smallest of record.

Cigar filler production, placed at 53.7 million pounds, is unchanged from the estimates of the past two months. Current expectations compare with an estimated 45.8 million pounds produced last year and the 10-year average of 58.0 million pounds. The Pennsylvania crop escaped frost damage this season and is reported to be curing well. Some stripping is underway.

Production from cigar binder types is estimated at 26.3 million pounds, This is nearly 7 percent below 1957 poundage, 50 percent below average, and represents the smallest crop of record for binder types.

Estimated production of cigar wrapper, at 17.0 million pounds, dropped almost 3 percent from expectations a month earlier. Production in 1957 reached a record 18.8 million pounds. The 10-year average production for wrappers is 15.5 million pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 15,186,000 tons, up slightly from last month's estimate. This production is 2 percent below last year's record, but 29 percent above average. Harvesting this year was generally well ahead of last year as favorable harvesting weather prevailed in most areas.

The average yield for the United States of 17.1 tons per acre is only .6 ton below last year's record yield. Record yields are estimated for Michigan, Idaho, and Oregon while those for Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming are only slightly below previous records.

Harvesting weather was almost ideal in several States and harvest was completed earlier than in many years. In Colorado, about 82 percent of the beets had been lifted by November 1 in contrast to only 45 percent last year. In both Nebraska and Wyoming, harvest was practically complete by November 1. Unusually warm weather in Idaho delayed harvesting and beets were harvested only as fast as factories could handle them. Cooler weather after October 20 allowed digging to speed up and about 75 percent had been dug by november 1. In California, the spring planted crop is about 55 percent dug compared with about 50 percent a year ago. Planting of fall beets in the Imperial Valley has been completed.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed remains unchanged at 7,332,000 tons. This is about 9 percent above a year ago and 8 percent above the 10-year average. Harvesting started in Louisiana about mid-October and is making good progress, with growers taking advantage of the almost ideal weather. Virtually all acreage for next year's crop has been planted and as soon as this year's crop has been harvested growers will again be hoping for rain.

PASTURES: Pasture condition declined slightly during October, but on November 1 was the best for the date since records were started a quarter of a century ago. Farmers reported pasture conditions at 84 percent of normal on November 1, 2 percentage points above November 1 last year, and 15 points above the 1947-56 average for the date. Pasture feed declined during October in only the West North Central, South Central, and South Atlantic regions. Shortage of moisture caused pastures to deteriorate over much of these areas and in the upper and central Rocky Mountain States. Excellent pastures were reported elsewhere over the country.

Pastures remained excellent on November 1 in the East North Central and North Atlantic regions, although seasonal decreases are usually expected during October in these sections of the country. Grazing was better than last year in both areas. The November 1 condition in the North Atlantic States was almost one-third above 1957, climaxing one of the best pasture seasons of record. In Michigan and Wisconsin, November 1 pasture conditions were generally the best since early summer.

In the West North Central States pastures declined more sharply than usual during October. Dry weather lowered condition in all State, and has resulted in generally poor pastures in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. For the entire region, pasture condition was down 7 percentage points from November 1 last year.

In general, pastures were excellent on November 1 in the South Atlantic States, but not furnishing as much grazing as on that date a year earlier. Lack of moisture caused pastures to deteriorate rapidly in some States and resulted in only fair grazing in Georgia and South Carolina.

Condition on November 1 was the highest on record for the South Central States. Pastures showed about the usual decline from October 1, but were still well above average for November 1. Pasture condition on November 1 reached a new high in Arkansas, and was one of the most favorable in both Oklahoma and Texas.

Pastures in the Western States were as good as on October 1, but not supplying as much feed as on November 1 last year. Grazing in Montana, Wyoming, and Utah was poor due to lack of moisture in these States. On the other hand, rain improved pastures in the Pacific Northwest and part of the Southwest.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on U. S. farms during October is estimated at 9,388 million pounds -- fractionally above the October 1957 output but 8 percent above the 1947-56 average for the month. This was the first month since April that production exceeded the comparable month a year earlier. With mild temperatures over much of the country during October, milk stock made good use of the unusually favorable pasture feed conditions. Continued heavy grain and concentrate feeding also contributed to the very high output per cow which offset the effect of the low level in milk cow numbers. U. S. production in the first 10 months of 1958 totaled 107.8 billion pounds, 437 million pounds or about one-half percent below the January-October 1957 output. Considered relative to population, milk production in October was at the rate of 1.73 pounds per person per day, below both a year earlier and the 10-year average for the month.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, October 1958 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Oct.av. 1947-56	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	State	Oct.av. 1947-56	Oct. 1957	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958
N.Y.	688	734	717	748	Ga.	94	100	92	97
N.J.	90	94	91	90	Ky.	196	211	235	211
Pa.	459	513	525	518	Tenn.	186	195	222	191
Ohio	433	449	454	456	Ala.	100	88	87	85
Ind.	293	287	301	277	Miss.	108	111	113	107
Ill.	388	390	398	382	Ark.	98	85	88	78
Mich.	420	434	445	455	Okla.	136	121	126	122
Wis.	1,023	1,211	1,194	1,246	Texas	250	229	228	234
Minn.	488	542	508	552	Mont.	42	39	41	40
Iowa	438	460	468	451	Idaho	102	118	124	117
Mo.	319	309	311	288	Wyo.	18	16	16	16
N.Dak.	109	109	126	111	Colo.	67	68	66	66
S.Dak.	90	98	114	105	Utah	51	58	58	60
Nebr.	153	150	161	151	Wash.	137	144	149	147
Kans.	178	161	151	152	Oreg.	91	85	87	84
Va.	168	190	195	190	Calif.	507	628	608	606
W.Va.	69	65	68	65	Other States	561	691	693	691
N.C.	132	144	158	149					
S.C.	47	52	53	50	U. S.	8,729	9,379	9,471	9,388

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Among the 35 States making monthly milk production estimates, October output was record high for the month in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Utah. In contrast, Kansas, Alabama, Arkansas, and Oregon recorded new lows in total production. Reflecting the very favorable production conditions, production per cow for October was at record high levels in 31 of the 35 States, and exceeded only by October 1957, in 3 others. The leading States in total milk output during October were: Wisconsin, 1,246 million pounds; New York, 748 million; California, 606 million; Minnesota, 552 million; and Pennsylvania with 518 million pounds.

Production per cow in crop reporters' herds, on November 1 averaged 19.01 pounds. This exceeded last year's previous high for the date by 1.3 pounds or 7 percent, with all regions establishing new records. By regions, November 1 output per cow showed increases over a year ago ranging from 3 to 9 percent. Seasonally, production per cow on November 1 was almost 1 percent above October 1, compared with a usual decline of 4 percent in this period. While 3 areas reported increases from October 1 to November 1, all regions showed less than usual seasonal decrease.

Crop correspondents reported that 71.0 percent of their cows were in production on November 1--a record high for the date, about 2 percent above a year earlier and 4 percent above the November 1 avarage. The proportion of cows milked was just slightly higher than on October 1 compared with a usual 2 percent decrease from October 1 to November 1.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: **Farm flocks laid 4,810 million eggs during October--5 percent more than in October last year. The increased production was due entirely to higher rate of lay. Favorable weather and increased proportion of pullets in the flock were the main factors in the sharp October rate increase from a year earlier. Egg production during October was above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic where it was the same as last year. Increases were 10 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in the West North Central States. Total egg production on farms January through October was 1 percent below the same period last year.**

The rate of egg production per layer during October was 15.5 eggs, compared with 14.8 eggs in October 1957. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions. Increases were 7 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 10 months of 1958 was 170 eggs, compared with 168 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 311,015,000 layers during October compared with 311,317,000 in October 1957. Compared with last year, increases of 3 percent in the East North Central and West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States were offset by decreases of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

The number of layers on November 1, 1958, totaled about 316 million, almost the same number as on November 1 last year. Compared with last year, increases of 3 percent in the East North Central and West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic were offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central region. In the South Central States, the number of layers on November 1 was about the same as a year earlier.

The rate of lay on November 1958 was 50.3 eggs per 100 layers compared with 47.4 eggs on November 1, 1957. The rate was above last year in all regions of the country. Increases were 9 percent in the South Atlantic and the East North Central, 8 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 2 percent in the West. Factors contributing to the higher rate of lay are a higher percentage of pullets in the laying flock, better bred laying strains, improved management, and very favorable weather.

Pullets not of laying age on November 1 totaled 62,929,000--23 percent more than a year ago. Holdings in all regions showed an increase. Increases were 35 percent in the South Central, 27 percent in the West North Central, 26 percent in the East North Central, 18 percent in the South Atlantic, 17 percent in the North Atlantic and 10 percent in the West.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 378,999,000, 3 percent above a year earlier. Potential layers were above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and West and 3 percent in the West North Central. Potential layers were 1 percent below last year in the North Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56 (Av.)	57,978	67,907	93,645	32,660	55,594	35,839	343,623
1957	55,758	61,987	83,980	32,781	44,236	36,507	315,249
1958	53,459	64,100	83,340	33,328	44,156	37,687	316,070
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
1947-56 (Av.)	11,398	14,292	26,090	8,476	14,626	7,136	82,016
1957	8,121	7,315	14,478	6,708	7,664	6,824	51,110
1958	9,533	9,215	18,445	7,885	10,338	7,513	62,929
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/						
1947-56 (Av.)	69,375	82,198	119,735	41,136	70,219	42,975	425,640
1957	63,879	69,302	98,458	39,489	51,900	43,331	366,359
1958	62,992	73,315	101,785	41,213	54,494	45,200	378,999
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	48.1	41.8	37.9	36.1	32.1	46.9	40.2
1957	52.3	48.0	44.7	45.9	38.6	56.6	47.4
1958	54.3	52.3	47.6	49.9	41.8	57.9	50.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-October averaged 38.2 cents per dozen--down 2.8 cents a dozen from a month earlier and down 5.0 cents a dozen from October 1957. The main feature of the market throughout October centered on the medium sizes which were increasing in volume. Supplies of the smaller sizes were difficult to clear at the end of the month. The prices for large eggs during October were mixed but fairly well maintained.

Producers received an average of 14.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-October--down 1.0 cent a pound from a month earlier and 1.1 cents a pound less than a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 11.7 cents a pound and commercial broilers 15.8 cents per pound, compared with 12.7 cents and 17.0 cents respectively in October 1957. The markets for broilers and fryers were at their seasonal low point during the first part of October in most producing areas. At the close of the month, the markets firmed somewhat and prices ranged from 1 to 2 cents a pound higher than at the beginning of the month. Supplies of broilers and fryers were fully ample for the demand throughout the month. Farm chickens continued to move in heavy volume throughout October and prices at mid-month were the lowest since records began in 1940.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 24.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.7 cents a month earlier and 22.3 cents in October 1957. Trading in turkeys in the principal markets was light during the month. Prices declined during the last week of the month in most sections of the country. Supplies were ample to excessive except for fryer-roaster sizes.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-October was $3.37 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.44 in September and $3.37 in October 1957. Average cost of broiler growing mash was $4.97 per 100 pounds, compared with $5.06 a month earlier, and $4.83 in October 1957. Cost of turkey growing mash was $4.80, compared with $4.88 on September 15 and $4.74 on October 15, 1957. The egg-feed, broiler-feed and farm chicken-feed relationships were less favorable than a year earlier. The turkey-feed price relationship was slightly more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	35.1	40.0	37.0	453	440	407
N.H.	44.2	46.0	45.0	524	460	450
Vt.	47.5	50.0	50.0	2,849	2,950	2,950
Mass.	49.0	50.0	50.0	1,596	1,500	1,450
R.I.	42.6	42.0	44.0	294	252	264
Conn.	46.6	47.0	46.0	1,830	1,880	1,840
N.Y.	44.5	51.0	50.0	29,751	35,139	33,400
N.J.	48.9	29.0	68.0	9,180	4,756	10,608
Pa.	47.6	43.0	65.0	63,182	53,449	82,420
Ohio	54.2	54.0	60.0	194,063	180,522	204,600
Ind.	52.6	59.0	62.0	245,396	262,550	275,900
Ill.	54.7	64.0	68.0	490,690	529,664	585,276
Mich.	43.5	49.5	56.0	76,982	91,278	105,336
Wis.	52.0	58.5	52.0	134,818	157,072	141,024
Minn.	46.4	56.5	54.0	254,600	327,192	308,934
Iowa	50.2	60.5	66.0	534,465	615,164	677,820
Mo.	36.9	44.0	55.0	150,218	151,052	175,615
N.Dak.	21.1	26.0	18.5	25,781	34,528	25,068
S.Dak.	26.6	33.0	26.0	103,109	129,855	100,256
Nebr.	28.5	45.0	52.0	196,461	222,300	285,116
Kans.	24.2	29.0	41.0	55,066	44,283	65,108
Del.	43.7	30.0	70.0	6,767	4,320	8,890
Md.	45.8	33.5	65.0	22,036	15,176	30,615
Va.	39.0	26.5	54.0	37,064	21,120	43,038
W.Va.	41.8	42.0	58.0	9,355	6,216	8,990
N.C.	30.8	32.5	45.0	66,382	60,125	82,440
S.C.	19.5	26.0	32.0	24,460	23,816	28,448
Ga.	17.3	26.0	32.0	51,319	71,188	86,752
Fla.	15.8	24.0	24.0	9,442	13,368	13,776
Ky.	36.6	41.0	49.0	77,355	64,739	75,803
Tenn.	29.0	31.0	40.0	57,660	45,229	59,520
Ala.	19.8	26.0	32.0	48,110	57,772	66,848
Miss.	21.3	25.0	32.0	39,604	37,575	46,176
Ark.	20.8	27.0	33.0	20,299	13,932	15,510
La.	20.4	23.0	29.0	14,503	13,524	16,878
Okla.	18.4	21.0	32.0	14,499	4,914	9,728
Texas	18.3	23.5	26.0	41,525	40,020	44,720
Mont.	16.4	21.0	17.0	2,804	3,843	2,924
Idaho	56.4	68.0	70.0	2,133	4,080	3,990
Wyo.	19.7	27.0	28.0	1,117	1,755	1,708
Colo.	29.1	51.5	58.0	14,062	25,029	25,926
N.Mex.	17.0	28.5	30.0	11,117	1,482	1,410
Ariz.	17.0	37.5	31.0	139	1,500	1,116
Utah	44.8	56.0	54.0	1,584	2,688	2,646
Nev.	37.6	54.0	55.0	109	216	220
Wash.	62.5	81.0	73.0	1,655	3,564	4,015
Oreg.	48.2	70.0	73.0	1,420	2,520	3,431
Calif.	46.8	65.0	68.0	5,978	16,835	16,184
U.S.	38.8	46.8	51.7	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,785,544

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.0	18.0	16.0	97	108	80
N.J.	19.4	14.0	23.0	518	616	989
Pa.	17.6	13.0	22.0	398	221	352
Ohio	22.0	23.0	26.5	23,290	32,683	38,876
Ind.	22.3	24.5	27.0	38,865	52,994	61,830
Ill.	23.4	25.5	28.5	90,978	126,837	147,772
Mich.	20.0	22.0	22.0	2,278	5,192	6,050
Wis.	14.3	17.0	15.0	693	1,717	1,785
Minn.	18.4	21.5	17.5	26,839	54,804	53,830
Iowa	21.7	26.0	26.0	39,630	72,592	78,988
Mo.	18.0	21.5	27.0	25,211	35,196	53,325
N.Dak.	12.8	18.5	14.0	627	3,404	3,710
S.Dak.	14.4	16.5	12.0	1,462	3,069	3,036
Nebr.	19.4	27.0	31.0	1,582	3,699	6,014
Kans.	11.4	11.5	23.0	4,043	2,461	7,567
Del.	16.4	17.5	24.0	1,345	2,572	3,888
Md.	17.6	18.5	23.0	1,870	3,496	4,324
Va.	17.4	20.0	23.0	2,997	4,960	6,187
N.C.	16.4	21.0	23.0	4,894	8,736	9,476
S.C.	11.3	15.5	15.5	1,266	5,100	5,502
Ga.	10.6	14.0	11.5	410	1,400	1,265
Fla.	1/18.9	23.0	24.0	1/ 347	1,035	1,104
Ky.	17.7	20.5	24.0	2,194	2,665	3,360
Tenn.	17.7	22.5	25.0	3,322	4,208	5,825
Ala.	19.1	20.0	22.0	1,488	2,440	2,816
Miss.	15.7	19.0	21.0	6,016	11,685	15,498
Ark.	16.9	23.5	25.0	12,253	32,500	46,625
La.	16.6	21.0	26.0	975	2,499	3,120
Okla.	10.7	17.0	22.0	410	510	924
Texas	1/16.2	26.0	32.0	52	442	928
U.S.	20.3	23.1	24.6	296,294	479,841	575,046

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,591	3,300	3,100	2/ 89	129	130
Miss.	2/ 2,631	3,200	2,750	2/ 994	992	1,100
Ark.	2,403	3,325	3,300	10,616	11,039	11,121
La.	2,107	2,650	2,800	12,270	10,600	11,536
Texas	2,462	3,200	3,200	12,863	11,104	12,160
Calif.	3,251	4,100	4,500	10,361	9,266	11,610
U.S.	2,465	3,219	3,330	46,975	43,130	47,657

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	31.2	45.0	50.0	59	1,080	1,550
Ill.	1/ 40.0	45.0	55.0	24	990	1,210
Iowa	1/ 28.8	45.0	60.0	375	13,860	15,900
Mo.	20.8	44.0	52.0	1,376	25,960	37,440
S.Dak.	14.6	29.0	29.0	645	6,844	5,829
Nebr.	19.0	39.0	50.0	5,301	77,337	84,300
Kans.	17.4	21.0	34.0	33,169	129,129	140,080
Va.	1/ 33.0	28.0	35.0	1/ 297	308	490
N.C.	26.9	26.0	34.0	1,160	2,600	3,978
S.C.	17.5	19.0	26.0	124	285	416
Ga.	1/ 18.6	21.0	24.0	1/ 516	840	840
Ky.	1/ 27.5	40.0	47.0	1/ 188	1,480	2,350
Tenn.	1/ 22.1	27.0	34.0	1/ 338	2,052	1,360
Ala.	17.5	18.0	21.0	538	774	1,008
Miss.	1/ 16.8	30.0	32.0	1/ 127	1,290	2,400
Ark.	18.0	26.5	30.0	559	4,187	4,020
La.	20.9	25.0	28.0	79	175	336
Okla.	13.4	16.5	25.0	9,740	15,213	18,450
Texas	21.3	32.5	38.0	96,256	238,095	275,614
Colo.	12.2	19.0	27.0	3,050	12,711	11,529
N.Mex.	14.5	23.0	33.0	4,341	8,487	10,098
Ariz.	44.9	52.0	52.0	3,260	5,772	5,200
Calif.	45.1	53.0	55.0	5,292	12,508	14,905
U.S.	19.6	28.9	38.3	165,998	561,977	639,303

1/ Short-time average.

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1: Average 1947-56	Condition November 1: 1957	Condition November 1: 1958	State	Condition November 1: Average 1947-56	Condition November 1: 1957	Condition November 1: 1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	76	75	93	W.Va.	71	75	86
N.H.	76	76	92	N.C.	73	81	81
Vt.	77	82	92	S.C.	66	79	72
Mass.	76	53	95	Ga.	68	80	68
R.I.	76	48	88	Fla.	74	84	81
Conn.	74	60	90	Ky.	68	82	87
N.Y.	76	70	91	Tenn.	62	86	81
N.J.	68	57	83	Ala.	62	80	77
Pa.	71	66	86	Miss.	64	82	82
Ohio	76	83	94	Ark.	60	84	87
Ind.	76	86	93	La.	64	81	83
Ill.	74	82	90	Okla.	60	83	85
Mich.	74	84	88	Texas	54	80	89
Wis.	69	80	74	Mont.	79	84	73
Minn.	71	88	71	Idaho	84	90	85
Iowa	73	91	87	Wyo.	75	96	72
Mo.	61	74	85	Colo.	67	89	81
N.Dak.	71	81	57	N.Mex.	64	76	88
S.Dak.	71	90	59	Ariz.	79	74	84
Nebr.	71	92	79	Utah	77	89	69
Kans.	65	84	88	Nev.	82	93	94
Del.	69	71	89	Wash.	80	81	78
Md.	71	75	87	Oreg.	83	86	80
Va.	68	86	77	Calif.	74	87	84
				U.S.	69	82	84

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	1,253	1,470	1,650	124,090	98,490	107,250
N.C.	11	1,192	1,355	1,550	309,455	230,350	255,750
Total Old Belt	11	1,209	1,388	1,578	433,545	328,840	363,000
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,400	1,535	1,800	454,333	334,630	385,200
N.C.	13	1,364	1,560	1,760	112,190	85,800	95,040
S.C.	13	1,368	1,650	1,725	162,437	128,700	131,100
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,366	1,613	1,740	274,628	214,500	226,140
Ga.	14	1,238	1,290	1,545	122,566	81,270	89,610
Fla.	14	1,145	1,350	1,450	23,304	15,390	16,095
Ala.	14	988	1,125	1,485	532	371	386
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,221	1,298	1,530	146,402	97,031	106,091
Total All Flue-cured Types	11 - 14	1,304	1,471	1,679	1,308,907	975,001	1,080,431
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,157	1,245	1,400	11,830	8,590	8,540
Ky.	22	1,168	1,365	1,375	11,414	9,146	7,700
Tenn.	22	1,288	1,575	1,675	27,740	24,412	21,608
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,250	1,512	1,584	39,154	33,558	29,308
Ky.	23	1,110	1,100	1,275	11,737	6,710	6,120
Tenn.	23	1,108	1,170	1,350	2,697	1,638	1,485
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,109	1,113	1,289	14,433	8,348	7,605
Total All Fire-cured Types	21 - 23	1/1,200	1,380	1,490	1/65,469	50,496	45,453
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,390	1,545	1,550	17,099	14,523	14,415
Ind.	31	1,416	1,580	1,650	13,190	11,060	11,055
Mo.	31	1,120	1,565	1,450	5,012	4,538	4,060
Kans.	31	1,074	—	—	144	—	—
Va.	31	1,730	2,005	2,100	21,552	20,852	21,840
W.Va.	31	1,400	1,425	1,700	4,144	3,278	3,740
N.C.	31	1,728	1,975	2,100	18,811	18,960	19,950
Ky.	31	1,360	1,560	1,550	377,296	319,800	314,650
Tenn.	31	1,390	1,585	1,650	105,130	95,100	97,350
Total Burley Belt	31	1,386	1,592	1,608	562,378	488,111	487,060
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	804	850	925	38,810	31,450	32,375
Total All Light Air-cured	31 - 32	1,323	1,512	1,537	601,188	519,561	519,435

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,255	1,405	1,475	14,634	10,538	9,882
Tenn.	35	1,269	1,450	1,500	4,369	3,335	3,000
Total One Sucker	35	1,258	1,416	1,481	19,068	13,873	12,882
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,194	1,265	1,350	10,388	5,946	5,670
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	968	1,030	1,200	3,345	2,678	3,120
Total All Dark Air-cured	35 - 37	1,197	1,316	1,398	32,801	22,497	21,672
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,561	1,400	1,750	49,486	41,160	50,750
Total Miami Valley Types	42 - 44	1,536	1,260	800	8,560	4,662	2,960
Total Cigar Filler Types	41 - 44	1,557	1,384	1,643	58,046	45,822	53,710
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Conn.	51	1,624	1,850	1,800	13,499	5,180	3,600
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,624	1,850	1,800	13,647	5,180	3,600
Mass.	52	1,794	2,080	2,125	8,969	2,704	1,700
Conn.	52	1,690	1,950	2,000	3,041	488	400
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,766	2,059	2,100	12,010	3,192	2,100
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,488	1,700	1,650	10,047	7,650	8,085
Wis.	55	1,494	1,690	1,650	15,570	12,168	12,540
Minn.	55	1,331	—	—	415	—	—
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,490	1,690	1,650	15,985	12,168	12,540
Total Cigar Binder Types	51 - 55	2/1,581	1,756	1,698	2/52,327	28,190	26,325
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,160	1,520	1,425	2,181	3,040	2,565
Conn.	61	1,090	1,480	1,350	7,384	8,732	8,235
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,106	1,490	1,367	9,565	11,772	10,800
Ga.	62	1,182	1,310	1,270	1,230	1,441	1,397
Fla.	62	1,216	1,370	1,270	4,706	5,617	4,826
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,208	1,357	1,270	5,936	7,058	6,223
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61 - 62	1,142	1,437	1,330	15,501	18,830	17,023
Total All Cigar Types	41 - 62	1,498	1,491	1,591	125,874	92,842	97,058
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	623	650	675	204	156	148
UNITED STATES	All	1,315	1,479	1,621	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,764,197

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,652	2,060	2,075	215,035	218,360	219,950
N.C.	1,314	1,700	1,900	284,474	306,000	342,000
Tenn.	778	825	900	2,670	2,475	2,700
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,437	1,823	1,954	502,179	526,835	564,650
S.C.	756	975	1,050	11,468	11,700	13,650
Ga.	845	910	1,190	571,760	464,100	606,900
Fla.	875	880	1,100	59,546	45,760	59,400
Ala.	836	660	1,075	241,232	135,300	224,675
Miss.	376	425	425	3,199	2,975	2,550
Total (S.E. area)	839	839	1,145	887,204	659,835	907,175
Ark.	385	450	425	2,480	1,800	1,700
Okla.	622	800	1,175	103,656	87,200	141,000
Texas	498	540	800	213,524	159,840	258,400
N.Mex.	1,075	1,600	1,800	7,437	9,600	12,600
Total (S.W. area)	540	623	911	327,694	258,440	413,700
U.S.	870	970	1,228	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,885,525

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	840	1,150	900	54	46	27
New York	1,015	1,120	1,230	1,428	1,165	1,304
Michigan	921	760	1,000	4,038	3,754	5,090
Total N.E.	941	825	1,039	5,522	4,965	6,421
Nebraska	1,518	1,700	1,500	1,055	969	960
Montana	1,473	1,600	1,650	204	240	264
Idaho	1,655	1,850	1,850	2,289	2,128	2,646
Wyoming	1,317	1,550	1,500	869	868	1,095
Washington	1,681	1,950	1,850	352	838	1,221
Total N.W.	1,552	1,763	1,709	4,770	5,043	6,186
Colorado	792	1,130	860	1,897	1,955	1,737
New Mexico	344	520	600	242	114	150
Arizona	441	500	600	44	10	18
Utah	433	800	450	42	88	50
Total S.W.	673	1,042	811	2,226	2,167	1,955
California						
Large Lima	1,607	1,546	1,800	1,162	943	1,134
Baby Lima	1,555	2,029	1,800	795	345	360
Other	1,197	1,221	1,300	2,350	2,308	2,730
Total Calif.	1,346	1,347	1,442	4,307	3,596	4,224
United States	1,088	1,157	1,241	16,825	15,771	18,786

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.1	13.2	15.0	200	289	315
Mich.	10.7	13.0	15.3	672	907	1,102
Wis.	10.0	9.9	10.0	94	78	86
Minn.	10.5	12.7	12.0	585	840	828
N.Dak.	10.3	12.9	12.0	295	477	444
S.Dak.	11.5	12.6	13.0	52	63	70
Nebr.	13.8	15.0	14.5	735	895	884
Kans.	10.5	15.7	15.5	66	140	127
Mont.	12.9	15.7	15.5	681	891	868
Idaho	18.1	20.2	22.0	1,386	1,777	1,870
Wyo.	13.5	15.1	15.0	440	559	570
Colo.	15.5	17.7	17.5	1,896	2,399	2,485
Utah	15.2	16.2	13.5	470	470	459
Wash.	21.8	24.7	23.0	504	846	782
Oreg.	21.6	24.1	26.0	389	462	494
Calif. 1/	19.1	22.0	19.5	3,222	4,308	3,705
Other States	13.3	16.3	16.7	83	96	97
U. S.	15.3	17.7	17.1	11,770	15,497	15,186

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	20.1	22.0	23.5	5,557	5,350	5,828
Florida	32.3	41.7	42.0	1,239	1,400	1,504
U. S.	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	976	820	1,170	1,250
New Hampshire	1,060	830	1,340	1,600
Vermont	890	550	570	1,070
Massachusetts	2,497	1,640	2,850	2,400
Rhode Island	169	100	190	125
Connecticut	1,293	1,080	1,450	1,040
New York	16,414	14,100	15,600	19,500
New Jersey	2,588	3,100	3,200	2,900
Pennsylvania	6,077	5,400	6,630	6,400
Delaware	316	330	370	300
Maryland	1,122	1,160	1,070	1,270
Virginia	8,917	10,800	8,100	11,100
West Virginia	4,030	4,485	5,000	5,400
North Carolina	1,257	1,750	1,400	1,700
Total Eastern States	47,605	46,145	48,940	56,055
Central States:				
Ohio	2,990	2,100	2,850	3,100
Indiana	1,433	1,750	1,610	1,628
Illinois	2,825	2,550	2,500	2,140
Michigan	8,256	12,000	10,000	11,600
Wisconsin	1,179	1,190	1,350	1,100
Minnesota	237	256	250	330
Iowa	177	35	230	100
Missouri	1,021	550	780	730
Nebraska	64	36	50	30
Kansas	296	50	290	180
Kentucky	319	445	188	395
Tennessee	333	400	400	690
Arkansas	445	725	48	560
Total Central States	19,578	22,087	20,546	22,583
Western States:				
Montana	120	55	110	115
Idaho	1,531	1,380	1,530	1,300
Colorado	1,307	1,505	1,120	1,520
New Mexico	560	540	612	714
Utah	410	360	440	330
Washington	25,978	17,700	3/ 33,200	30,400
Oregon	2,510	1,820	3,100	2,400
California	8,562	9,260	8,950	9,300
Total Western States	40,980	32,620	49,062	46,079
Total 35 States	108,163	100,852	118,548	124,717

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800. 3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	52	48	55
N.Y.	514	510	460	625
Pa.	169	70	100	115
Ohio	144	45	55	60
Ill.	166	120	115	88
Mich.	865	1,200	740	1,450
Mo.	119	55	110	75
Va.	81	40	34	40
W.Va.	48	60	30	65
N.C.	96	71	82	94
Ga.	169	80	86	98
Ky.	71	65	36	50
Tenn.	91	130	110	140
Ala.	101	42	80	175
Miss.	134	107	103	108
Ark.	86	86	49	102
La.	80	35	36	55
Okla.	80	36	25	80
Texas	191	123	234	250
Idaho	77	110	100	120
Colo.	195	225	165	225
Utah	204	310	320	370
Wash.	5,780	4,550	4,890	4,700
Oreg.	5,556	2/ 6,490	6,250	5,300
Calif.	14,518	17,710	2/ 17,418	14,543
U. S.	29,828	32,322	31,676	28,983

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon

State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	144,500	113,750	122,250	117,500
Bartlett	103,240	73,750	78,000	80,000
Other	41,260	40,000	44,250	37,500
Oreg., all	138,888	2/ 162,250	156,250	132,500
Bartlett	54,610	63,750	62,500	55,000
Other	84,278	2/ 98,500	93,750	77,500
Calif., all	348,400	425,000	2/ 418,000	349,000
Bartlett	306,100	375,000	2/ 372,000	315,000
Other	42,300	50,000	46,000	34,000
3 States, all	631,788	701,000	696,500	599,000
Bartlett	463,950	512,500	512,500	450,000
Other	167,838	188,500	184,000	149,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows: California, Other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1956 - Oregon, Other, 90,000 bushels (2,250 tons); 1957 - California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	73,030	106,000	66,000	95,000
New Jersey	1,370	1,200	1,300	1,500
Pennsylvania	21,010	31,600	19,500	25,000
Ohio	14,350	13,800	10,900	18,000
Indiana	1,220	1,600	1,100	1,300
Illinois	1,840	1,300	1,400	1,100
Michigan	36,960	60,500	48,000	52,000
Iowa	1,950	900	1,600	1,300
Missouri	3,680	3,400	4,000	4,000
Kansas	990	100	600	500
Virginia	900	350	350	370
North Carolina	2,270	1,300	900	1,300
South Carolina	1,210	1,300	1,400	1,600
Georgia	1,630	1,400	1,200	1,700
Arkansas	8,280	10,300	1,300	10,300
Arizona	2,760	5,500	6,200	5,700
Washington	30,180	30,000	50,000	56,000
Oregon	1,010	700	900	800
California, all	2,726,200	2/2,641,000	2,382,000	2,655,000
Wine varieties	578,500	570,000	535,000	580,000
Table varieties	579,200	453,000	474,000	475,000
Raisin varieties	1,568,500	2/1,618,000	1,373,000	1,600,000
Raisins 3/	230,850	200,000	163,000	---
Not dried	645,100	2/ 818,000	721,000	---
United States	2,931,370	2,912,250	2,598,650	2,932,470

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Includes 12,000 tons excess cullage.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Equivalent tons Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
ORANGES:						
EARLY MIDSEASON and NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	15,064	9,100	13,000	580,000	350,000	500,000
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	51,000	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,295,000
Temple	1,720	1,500	1,800	77,400	67,500	81,000
Other	41,030	51,200	49,200	1,846,400	2,304,000	2,214,000
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,650	61,460	65,200	74,200
Ariz.	492	490	300	18,910	18,900	11,600
La.	196	205	185	8,794	9,220	8,320
Total Above Varieties	59,866	63,945	66,135	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,889,120
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 3/	24,980	14,000	—	961,700	539,000	—
Fla.	32,950	29,800	34,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,530,000
Texas	632	550	650	28,410	24,800	29,200
Ariz.	533	760	350	20,520	29,300	13,500
Total Valencia	59,094	45,110	—	2,493,530	1,934,100	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	40,044	23,100	—	1,541,700	889,000	—
Fla.	75,700	82,500	85,000	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,825,000
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,300	89,870	90,000	103,400
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	650	39,430	48,200	25,100
La.	196	205	185	8,794	9,220	8,320
Total, All Oranges	118,960	109,055	—	5,086,494	4,748,920	—
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,000	212,400	94,500	180,000
Total, Oranges and Tangerines	123,680	111,155	—	5,298,894	4,843,420	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla, All	34,160	31,100	34,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,360,000
Seedless	17,590	17,600	18,000	703,600	704,000	720,000
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	2,000	85,260	90,400	65,000
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	—	81,160	80,000	—
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	800	29,410	35,800	26,000
Other areas 3/	1,522	1,300	—	51,750	44,200	—
Total Grapefruit	44,983	39,780	—	1,763,620	1,554,400	—
LEMONS:						
Calif. 3/	13,266	16,000	16,500	523,900	632,000	652,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	350	180	12,160	14,000	7,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 278	350	320	4/ 12,300	15,800	14,400

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom, California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows-Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First production estimate for California Valencia oranges and for grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. First production estimate for California lemons will be issued in November.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, November 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
ORANGES:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES			
Calif.	73	56	72
Fla., All	73	77	61
Temple	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---
Texas	54	76	71
Ariz.	70	81	46
La.	57	81	70
Total Above Varieties	---	---	---
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
Calif.	75	61	76
Fla.	70	75	62
Texas	50	74	64
Ariz.	72	82	52
Total, Valencia Oranges	---	---	---
ALL ORANGES:			
Calif.	74	59	74
Fla.	72	76	61
Texas	53	76	69
Ariz.	71	82	49
La.	57	81	70
Total, All Oranges	73	67	68

Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
TANGERINES:			
Fla.	68	58	69
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	73	67	68
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Fla., All	66	67	62
Seedless	68	68	62
Other	64	66	62
Texas	44	64	64
Ariz.	71	83	69
Calif., All	76	74	73
D.V.	80	85	67
Other	75	68	77
Total Grapefruit	59	67	64
LEMONS:			
Calif.	76	70	77
LIMES:			
Fla.	68	74	47
TANGELOS:			
Fla.	---	---	---

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April.

PRUNES

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Fresh Basis		
Idaho	22,360	25,500	22,200	19,300
Washington, all	18,840	17,000	16,000	14,200
Eastern	15,280	14,200	13,000	13,200
Western	3,560	2,800	3,000	1,000
Oregon, all	52,060	59,000	34,000	16,500
Eastern	10,980	500	600	500
Western	41,080	58,500	33,400	16,000
		Dry Basis 2/		
California	164,300	193,000	165,000	110,000

UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/

Utilization and State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Dry Basis 2/		
DRIED 3/:				
Oregon	3,430	5,400	3,100	750
California	162,750	190,800	164,800	109,800
2 States	166,180	196,200	167,900	110,550
		Fresh Basis		
SOLD FRESH 3/:				
Idaho	4/ 19,400	4/ 24,750	4/ 21,400	4/ 18,500
Washington	11,058	12,100	12,540	12,600
Oregon	13,019	6,440	4,200	1,400
3 States	4/ 43,477	4/ 43,290	4/ 38,140	4/ 32,500
CANNED 3/ 5/:				
Idaho	1,250	---	---	---
Washington	5,333	4,400	2,760	1,000
Oregon	18,435	28,050	12,400	11,675
3 States	25,018	32,450	15,160	12,675
FROZEN 3/:				
Washington	126	---	---	---
Oregon	1,875	1,550	700	200
2 States	2,001	1,550	700	200
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:				
Idaho	760	750	800	800
Washington	1,121	500	700	600
Oregon	2,276	3,060	1,800	900
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	4,657	4,810	3,800	2,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in the utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Includes some prunes canned and otherwise processed. 5/ Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed. 6/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,875	700	1,700	240	250	200
S.C.	3,256	910	3,300	586	190	500
Ga.	31,272	4,700	30,400	6,074	2,800	7,600
Fla.	2,859	1,300	2,600	2,026	1,100	1,900
Ala.	13,908	3,300	19,400	3,124	700	4,600
Miss.	4,336	3,400	8,400	4,699	4,300	5,600
Ark.	939	1,400	1,000	4,075	7,800	2,000
La.	3,405	2,200	4,000	11,925	14,900	12,000
Okla.	1,561	2,200	1,500	18,359	28,800	12,500
Texas	4,653	8,600	6,000	26,987	46,400	29,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,800	---	---	---
U. S.	70,251	34,110	82,100	78,095	107,240	75,900

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,116	950	1,900
S.C.	3,842	1,100	3,800
Ga.	37,346	7,500	38,000
Fla.	4,885	2,400	4,500
Ala.	17,032	4,000	24,000
Miss.	9,035	7,700	14,000
Ark.	5,014	9,200	3,000
La.	15,330	17,100	16,000
Okla.	19,920	31,000	14,000
Texas	31,640	55,000	35,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,800
U. S.	148,347	141,350	158,000

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:			
Florida	7,860	2/ 14,800	2,800
ALMONDS:			
California	41,100	37,500	20,000
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	6,840	12,000	6,800
Washington	695	510	350
2 States	7,535	12,510	7,150
WALNUTS:			
California	66,590	61,300	78,000
Oregon	6,720	5,300	6,500
2 States	73,310	66,600	84,500
	Condition November 1 (Percent)		
OLIVES:			
California	56	49	78

1/ In some States for certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes 545 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Preliminary 1958
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	550,500	452,000	563,000	610,000
N.J.	86,300	73,000	78,000	88,000
Wis.	243,800	2/ 358,000	284,000	340,000
Wash.	49,860	64,700	84,000	58,000
Oreg.	22,790	40,000	41,000	31,000
5 States	953,250	987,700	1,050,000	1,127,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes 18,000 barrels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-56	Harvested acreage: 1957 1/	Harvested acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harv. acre: 1957 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957 1/	Production: Preliminary 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85	1,909	2/3,220	1,105
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	130	2,602	2/3,770	3,250
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	115	457	2/ 620	632
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total E.Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	108	2,687	2,400	2,700
S.Car.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Ala.-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	17.0	93	125	135	1,760	2,125	2,295
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	48	569	470	451
Miss.	11.1	10.0	9.0	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	45	738	473	382
La.	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	45	459	430	320
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	68	313	220	320
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	64	500	481	576
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	210	1,049	1,722	2,058
Calif.	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	230	16,957	20,435	16,790
Total L.Spring	197.3	173.7	181.0	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.5	8.0	8.0	64	65	70	805	520	560
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	116	257	170	383
Del.	6.2	9.0	11.0	142	185	200	954	1,665	2,200
Md.	4.0	2.7	2.7	98	100	110	397	270	297
Va.-East.Shore	20.3	20.9	22.0	127	103	130	2,594	2,153	2,860
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	103	72	80	419	209	232
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	75	543	453	525
N.Car.	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	80	845	618	720
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	42	137	116	109
Ky.	19.2	14.4	14.0	56	65	65	1,071	936	910
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	12.0	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Texas	6.1	7.8	10.0	141	145	155	834	1,131	1,550
Total E.Summer	121.8	100.9	104.5	82.0	89.7	105.3	9,920	9,047	11,006
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.7	2.1	2.1	142	150	170	380	315	357
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	138	115	175	188	161	245
N.Y.-L.I.	23.6	17.5	12.5	192	240	240	4,472	4,200	3,000
N.J.	27.6	18.0	17.0	158	190	225	4,272	3,420	3,825
Pa.	6.2	3.5	3.9	136	115	180	832	402	702
Ohio	9.2	6.9	6.6	130	150	150	1,188	1,035	990
Ind.	7.0	3.2	3.0	108	140	152	745	448	456
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2.3	61	60	75	370	156	172
Mich.	7.6	6.0	6.0	93	120	140	700	720	840
Wis.	20.4	21.9	22.4	127	120	135	2,573	2,628	3,024
Minn.	5.2	4.9	5.2	126	130	160	648	637	832
Nebr.	7.0	4.6	5.2	89	110	130	616	506	676

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-56	Harvested acreage: 1957 1/	Harvested acreage: For harvest 1958	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harv. acre: 1957 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957 1/	Production: Preliminary 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.4	2.2	2.2	70	60	95	240	132	209
Va.	5.6	5.0	4.9	70	80	85	392	400	416
W.Va.	14.8	11.0	11.0	64	72	75	943	792	825
N.Car.	5.0	4.1	3.9	77	100	105	377	410	410
Idaho	9.3	8.6	10.3	206	215	220	1,919	1,849	2,266
Wyo.	1.2	.7	.7	209	190	210	253	133	147
Colo.	10.0	12.5	13.8	223	190	220	2,248	2,375	3,036
N.Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	170	105	493	544
Wash.	17.0	22.0	27.0	255	265	220	4,334	5,830	5,940
Oreg.	10.1	10.5	12.5	194	225	220	1,945	2,362	2,750
Calif.	12.9	10.2	11.5	266	275	285	3,416	2,805	3,278
Total L.Summer	214.2	182.3	188.6	156.2	176.7	185.3	33,158	32,209	34,940
FALL:									
Maine	137.8	137.0	144.0	255	276	260	35,087	37,812	37,440
N.H.	3.4	2.0	1.9	158	165	175	529	330	332
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	165	561	368	346
Mass.	5.6	4.7	4.7	151	160	175	847	752	822
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3.4	197	210	220	655	693	748
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.9	174	190	210	1,372	1,273	1,449
N.Y.-L.I.	28.0	31.5	37.0	202	235	240	5,746	7,402	8,880
-Upstate	53.0	35.0	37.0	162	170	195	8,506	5,950	7,215
Pa.	60.7	45.5	45.1	144	140	180	8,698	6,370	8,118
8 Eastern-Fall	303.9	268.0	282.1	204.2	227.4	231.7	62,001	60,950	65,350
Ohio	15.8	12.0	13.0	146	150	160	2,304	1,800	2,080
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.9	189	225	190	1,146	1,260	1,121
Mich.	59.4	44.0	46.0	117	135	165	6,831	5,940	7,590
Wis.	36.1	26.1	26.6	135	130	145	4,809	3,393	3,857
Minn.	78.6	75.0	82.0	107	100	125	8,414	7,500	10,250
Iowa	8.5	6.0	6.0	72	80	100	612	480	600
N.Dak.	95.2	85.0	100.0	112	115	147	10,671	9,775	14,700
S.Dak.	12.0	9.0	9.1	80	80	80	942	720	728
Nebr.	22.6	13.4	13.8	149	135	165	3,394	1,809	2,277
9 Central-Fall	334.4	276.1	302.4	117.4	118.4	142.9	39,124	32,677	43,203
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	150	1,325	1,335	1,380
Idaho	146.6	175.0	194.0	179	203	210	26,298	35,525	40,740
Wyo.	4.8	4.8	5.1	129	135	140	615	648	714
Colo.	43.6	43.5	46.2	185	195	225	8,080	8,482	10,395
Utah	10.9	10.5	10.5	152	155	170	1,643	1,628	1,785
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	210	284	396	336
Wash.	14.4	18.0	19.0	223	230	220	3,243	4,140	4,180
Oreg.	25.5	28.0	27.0	223	245	235	5,669	6,860	6,345
Calif.	16.4	15.5	16.5	229	280	280	3,726	4,340	4,620
9 Western-Fall	273.8	306.0	329.1	185.7	207.0	214.2	50,883	63,354	70,495
Total Fall	912.1	850.1	913.6	166.9	184.7	196.0	152,008	156,981	179,048
United States	1,493.4	1,382.6	1,452.5	153.6	173.3	179.4	228,615	239,539	260,579

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 260; Early Spring-Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida, Other, 74.

POTATOES, IRISH 1959 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-57	Acreage harvested: 1958	Acreage harvested: 1959	Yield per acre: Average 1949-57	Yield per acre: 1958	Yield per acre: Indicated 1959	Production: Average 1949-57	Production: 1958	Production: Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	12.9	13.0	12.7	160	85	---	2,055	1,105	---
California	13.4	21.0	14.3	155	175	---	2,048	3,675	---
Total	26.3	34.0	27.0	156.2	140.6	---	4,103	4,780	---

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	88	83	86	1,385	1,328	1,376
Mo.	54	60	65	142	120	130
Kans.	46	70	90	50	77	99
Md.	97	118	130	508	472	585
Va.	76	90	92	1,291	1,656	1,886
N.C.	60	70	75	2,651	2,660	2,625
S.C.	50	55	55	1,442	935	770
Ga.	41	46	48	1,198	644	624
Fla.	44	50	50	193	100	80
Ky.	50	56	55	304	269	242
Tenn.	54	60	60	728	540	480
Ala.	42	49	50	951	735	700
Miss.	44	50	50	1,151	1,100	1,100
Ark.	44	58	55	335	296	280
La.	55	59	56	4,979	4,838	4,760
Okla.	45	60	65	136	108	117
Texas	42	60	60	1,370	1,200	1,320
Calif.	69	75	75	797	975	900
U. S.	54.7	63.3	64.1	19,772	18,053	18,074

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ Nov. 1, av. 1947-56	Nov. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, 1958	Percent of milk cows milked Nov. 1, av. 1947-56	Nov. 1, 1957	Nov. 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	16.7	20.0	21.4	79.4	78.3	80.5
N.H.	18.5	20.8	23.3	79.3	77.8	81.3
Vt.	16.8	18.7	20.8	75.9	74.8	73.3
Mass.	19.4	21.7	23.0	80.2	79.6	79.8
Conn.	19.4	23.0	23.2	78.6	75.8	77.6
N.Y.	19.8	20.8	23.1	76.5	76.5	77.9
N.J.	21.1	22.8	23.0	77.8	76.8	78.2
Pa.	19.0	21.1	21.9	76.5	76.9	77.6
N.Atl.	19.26	21.08	22.31	76.7	76.6	77.8
Ohio	18.3	21.2	23.9	74.5	75.5	76.8
Ind.	16.7	20.1	20.4	72.0	73.3	73.8
Ill.	16.6	19.7	20.5	67.9	73.1	73.4
Mich.	19.5	22.9	24.9	78.5	80.0	79.5
Wis.	16.2	20.0	21.9	72.0	73.7	74.9
E.N.Cent.	17.24	20.73	22.53	72.6	74.8	75.5
Minn.	14.8	17.0	18.6	63.0	63.1	63.9
Iowa	15.8	18.1	18.8	65.4	66.1	65.9
Mo.	12.4	14.0	15.3	66.2	65.2	67.5
N.Dak.	11.8	13.6	15.6	57.6	56.7	58.2
S.Dak.	11.2	12.6	14.9	57.1	58.9	60.2
Nebr.	14.2	15.8	17.4	63.5	64.0	65.3
Kans.	14.4	17.3	17.2	63.5	67.2	66.3
W.N.Cent.	13.87	15.90	17.27	62.8	63.6	64.3
Md.	17.7	21.0	20.0	74.4	76.5	73.8
Va.	15.4	19.8	19.7	71.5	75.1	74.8
W.Va.	13.2	14.6	15.7	73.3	71.8	72.0
N.C.	13.7	16.0	17.6	71.5	74.6	75.2
S.C.	11.4	13.0	13.9	66.6	67.3	70.6
Ga.	10.0	11.8	12.2	59.6	61.7	60.9
S.Atl.	13.76	17.08	17.55	69.3	73.5	75.1
Ky.	12.3	14.4	15.1	67.4	65.3	67.6
Tenn.	11.0	12.7	13.3	67.8	67.8	68.0
Ala.	8.8	8.5	8.6	56.8	53.7	52.9
Miss.	7.4	7.3	8.0	56.7	55.6	55.5
Ark.	8.6	10.2	11.1	55.6	58.1	59.1
La.	7.0	7.8	8.7	43.5	53.6	57.5
Okla.	10.3	12.0	13.0	55.5	58.7	60.9
Texas	8.7	10.2	11.2	52.6	52.4	54.8
S.Cent.	9.80	11.48	12.34	59.2	60.2	61.6
Mont.	15.2	16.6	17.3	67.1	68.7	68.5
Idaho	18.8	20.5	19.6	74.5	75.2	71.6
Wyo.	16.6	18.7	19.8	68.2	64.1	68.1
Colo.	15.5	18.5	19.0	67.4	73.0	74.3
Utah	19.5	22.4	23.0	76.8	77.5	80.3
Wash.	19.3	21.7	23.4	77.6	80.6	81.2
Oreg.	16.3	18.3	19.4	76.2	78.6	79.1
Calif.	19.5	23.2	24.8	76.7	79.1	79.5
West.	18.10	21.54	22.41	74.5	77.2	77.4
U. S.	15.07	17.71	19.01	68.2	69.9	71.0

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represant daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during October 1957	Number of layers on hand during October 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1957	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Total eggs produced During October 1957	Total eggs produced During October 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-October incl. 1957	Total eggs produced Jan.-October incl. 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,226	3,242	1,736	1,668	56	54	555	533
N.H.	2,278	2,301	1,668	1,674	38	39	379	370
Vt.	898	920	1,634	1,662	15	15	162	148
Mass.	3,682	3,625	1,674	1,748	62	63	629	611
R.I.	422	438	1,711	1,736	7	8	69	71
Conn.	3,498	3,555	1,686	1,829	59	65	565	581
N.Y.	9,375	8,530	1,590	1,699	149	145	1,561	1,480
N.J.	13,790	12,933	1,593	1,631	220	211	2,145	2,041
Pa.	18,252	17,976	1,618	1,658	295	298	2,975	2,976
N. Atl.	55,421	53,520	1,626	1,678	901	898	9,040	8,811
Ohio	11,558	12,169	1,531	1,637	177	199	1,955	1,925
Ind.	12,481	12,383	1,519	1,600	190	198	1,905	2,091
Ill.	16,016	16,010	1,445	1,525	231	244	2,603	2,497
Mich.	8,592	8,891	1,488	1,587	128	141	1,378	1,378
Wis.	12,049	13,230	1,463	1,584	176	210	1,956	2,024
E.N.Cent.	60,696	62,683	1,486	1,583	902	992	9,797	9,915
Minn.	19,340	18,454	1,485	1,534	287	283	3,319	3,174
Iowa	23,396	23,143	1,466	1,534	343	355	4,113	4,076
Mo.	10,972	10,872	1,252	1,290	137	140	1,730	1,701
N.Dak.	2,964	2,892	1,023	1,100	30	32	473	456
S.Dak.	7,073	7,674	1,274	1,352	90	104	1,187	1,216
Nebr.	9,754	9,200	1,364	1,370	133	126	1,642	1,571
Kans.	8,963	8,788	1,352	1,448	121	127	1,459	1,423
W.N.Cent.	82,462	81,023	1,384	1,440	1,141	1,167	13,923	13,617
Del.	621	642	1,286	1,389	8	9	94	99
Md.	2,173	2,088	1,271	1,339	28	28	342	328
Va.	4,586	4,388	1,321	1,485	61	65	721	675
W.Va.	2,090	2,196	1,194	1,240	25	27	319	319
N.C.	9,840	9,899	1,457	1,553	143	154	1,503	1,525
S.C.	3,016	3,039	1,383	1,504	42	46	474	455
Ga.	6,820	7,156	1,541	1,668	105	119	1,111	1,117
Fla.	3,132	3,392	1,649	1,724	52	58	498	571
S. Atl.	32,278	32,800	1,438	1,543	464	506	5,062	5,089
Ky.	6,624	5,766	1,215	1,234	80	71	955	826
Tenn.	5,749	5,320	1,135	1,296	65	69	826	750
Ala.	4,859	4,862	1,352	1,482	66	72	701	748
Miss.	3,908	4,065	1,141	1,252	45	51	544	525
Ark.	3,630	3,852	1,166	1,345	42	52	538	538
La.	2,344	2,340	1,178	1,252	28	29	330	315
Okla.	4,606	4,330	1,181	1,234	54	53	725	657
Texas	12,430	12,904	1,376	1,370	171	177	1,961	1,926
S. Cent.	44,150	43,439	1,248	1,321	551	574	6,580	6,285
Mont.	1,289	1,299	1,395	1,407	18	18	194	202
Idaho	1,479	1,470	1,621	1,637	24	24	250	252
Wyo.	385	356	1,404	1,469	5	5	60	57
Colo.	1,628	1,614	1,404	1,438	23	23	267	251
N.Mex.	604	603	1,389	1,345	8	8	92	95
Ariz.	472	486	1,612	1,693	8	8	75	80
Utah	1,704	1,770	1,690	1,717	29	30	292	304
Nev.	106	110	1,410	1,395	1	2	18	15
Wash.	4,344	4,656	1,804	1,814	78	84	773	824
Oreg.	2,834	2,904	1,786	1,798	51	52	518	517
Calif.	21,465	22,282	1,854	1,879	398	419	3,847	4,072
West	36,310	37,550	1,771	1,792	643	673	6,386	6,669
U. S.	311,317	311,015	1,478	1,547	4,602	4,810	50,788	50,386

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